FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 111 10 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Kornilov on Gorbachev, Kadar Disarmament Emphasis AA 1
U.S. Approach to Disarmament Denounced AA 2
[Beglov in Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Jun]
Dobrynin Contrasts Disarmament, Development AA 3
[Paris LE MONDE 4 Jun]
Bogachev Views U.S. Stand on Nuclear Tests AA 5
Chervov Interviewed on SALT, ABM Treaties [East Berlin] AA 7
U.S. Hawks Call SALT II Supporters 'Eurowimps' [Muchkin] AA 8
U.S. Intends To Obstruct CSCE Efforts at Stockholm AA 9
[Ignatyev]
Conference Enters Final Stage AA 10
Israelyan, Mexican Delegation Head on Geneva Talks AA 10
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]
Resumption of Talks Noted [Korzhev] AA 13
Paper Urges Action on European Arms Levels AA 14
[Katin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Jun]
PRC's Wan Li Receives International Physicians Group AA 16

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Chervov Discusses Upcoming Warsaw Pact Meeting [Prague] BB 1
AUCCTU's Provotorov Leaves for Prague Conference BB 2
[TRUD 3 Jun]
CEMA Commission on Food Industry Meets BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IAEA Conference in Leningrad Discusses Chernobyl CC 1
West's 'Amoral Campaign' on Chernobyl Denounced CC 1
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 4 Jun]
PRAVDA Text of Statement on Environment Day [6 Jun] CC 2
World Peace Council on UN Disarmament Forum CC 3
Investigation Into Palme's Assassination Continues [Vukolov] CC 4
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 5
[Patsyuk, Bogdanov, Peresada,
Anikin, Lavrentyev, Pravdin]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Top Priority' Discusses Relations With U.S. A 1
[Kuznetsov, Bogdanov, Plekhanov]
U.S. Exerting Economic Pressure on Libya Via Italy A 3
Challenger Report 'Sidesteps' Pentagon Guilt A 3

CHINA

Hu Yaobang Departs on West European Visit B 1
Arrives in UK B 1
Amur River Ships Resume USSR-PRC Freight Route B 1
[Streykov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S.-Japanese Exercises Cause 'Growth of Tension' C 1
[Biryukov]
U.S. Plans To Attack Kurils C 2
Underground Nuclear Base Said Being Built in ROK C 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Gorbachev, Entourage in Hungary F 1
Addresses Rally F 1
TASS Reports Kadar Speech F 5
Speaks With Workers F 6
Tours Factory F 7
Tours Biotechnology Association F 8
Visits Budapest City Center F 8
Meets With MSZMP Members F 8
Moscow TV Interviews F 9
Kadar Hosts Banquet F 10
Officials Hold Press Conference F 11
Delegation Members Listed F 11
Sokolov, Akhromeyev Meet With SFRY's Canadi F 11

WESTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze Receives New French Ambassador G 1
Mitterrand To Visit 'First Half' of July G 1
Austria's Waldheim Wins Election Despite 'Hostile Campaign' G 1
[Matyash]
TASS Notes Resignation of Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz G 3
Austrian CP Leader Cited on Elections G 3
Dobrynin, Zagladin Meet With PCI Leader Napolitano G 3
Ryzhkov Sends Message to Soviet-Swedish Sister City Meeting G 4
Aliyev Receives FRG Businessman in Kremlin G 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Soviet, Cuban Ships Hit in Angolan Port J 1
TASS Reports 'Terrorist Attack' J 1
Government Statement [PRAVDA 9 Jun] J 1
Pretoria 'Responsible' J 2
Goals 'Thwarted' [Demidov] J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

40th Anniversary of Relations With Argentina Marked K 1
Ties Satisfactory [Rublevskiy] K 1
Moscow TV Comments [Serikov] K 1
Messages Exchanged K 2
Nicaragua Issues Statement on FRG Hostages K 2
U.S. 'Fully Responsible' K 2
Hostilities Suspended K 3
Cease-fire Extended K 3
Chilean FPMR Urges Military To 'Join People' K 3
CPSU Sends Jubilee Greetings to Ecuadoran CP K 4
[PRAVDA 23 May]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Paper Refutes 'Wagging Tongues' Over Chernobyl R 1
[Itkin, Moskovskiy, Chernenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Jun]
Vorobyev, U.S. Doctor Hold Press Conference on Chernobyl R 3
Chernobyl Not To Affect Nuclear Power Industry R 4
Ligachev Speaks at Meeting on Alcoholism R 4
Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukraine's Writers Congress R 5
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 6 Jun]
PRAVDA Reports Solomentsev Saratov Remarks [4 Jun] R 6
Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Newsmen R 11
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 29 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Pace of Sowing Progress Increases at Mid-May T 1
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 22 May]
Central Committee Reprimands Institute Leaders T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 May]
Excess Moisture Hinders Sowing in Eastern Regions T 4
Progress in Main Field Work Reported T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Complete 31 May Spacewalk U 1
Completion of Tasks Reported U 2
[Pelekhov, Neych]
TASS Reports on Experiments U 3
'Cosmos' Series Satellites Launched U 4
'Cosmos-1756' Launched U 4
Briefs: Satellite Television Link U 4

KORNILOV ON GORBACHEV, KADAR DISARMAMENT EMPHASIS

LD091531 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

No task is more urgent and pressing now than that of preserving peace and curbing the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and of preventing it from spreading to new spheres. This idea was particularly emphasized during the June 8 meeting in Budapest between the leaders of two fraternal socialist states -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar.

Commenting on the results of that meeting the mass media in various countries note again and again that the attempts by the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO to militarise outer space and cram near-terrestrial space with space-strike weapons are one of the main obstacles on the road to a nuclear-free world.

And this is really so. Despite the strong condemnation in the whole world, including the United States, of the most dangerous programme of preparations for "star wars" that was devised in Washington, the implementation of this programme continues at an accelerated pace.

It is planned to spent 26 billion dollars on its implementation already in the near future and 60 billion dollars in the ten years from 1984 to 1993.

The powerful military-industrial concerns of the United States and several other NATO countries have been drawn into the fulfilment of the so called Strategic Defense Initiative. In an attempt to conceal the aggressive militaristic essence of this course some people in Washington contend that "the latest research" in the military sphere and first of all the fulfilment of the "star wars" programme will bring about a "breakthrough in technology", including in civilian spheres, and give an impetus to the development of scientific thought.

Washington is stinting no effort trying to persuade its allies that their security will supposedly be enhanced in the event of the fulfilment of the American "star wars" programme. But this is a lie, and a clumsy one at that. It is more than obvious that the creation of most dangerous space armaments within the framework of the SDI would mean that the arms race would acquire unprecedented scope and that the continuation of the process of arms limitation and reduction would become impossible in practical terms.

But can such a development of events strengthen the security of states, and more so of those which are directly participating in the implementation of the SDI. Of course not. On the contrary: the level of their security will decline, and considerably. Moreover, what peaceful future, what security and strategic stability can we talk about at all if the missiles that are already in silos or in the ocean depths are joined by yet another mortal threat to mankind -- this time from outer space?

The Soviet Union, our friends and allies have always resolutely and consistently come out for keeping outer space peaceful and stress that in the nuclear age not only the nuclear duel itself, but already preparations for it, that is the arms race, the striving for military superiority will not give anybody any political gain.

Shortly, as it was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev at the "Csepel" plant in Budapest, the USSR will submit to the United Nations a proposal of fundamental importance: to make outer space an arena of "star peace" and not an arena of "star wars".

It is within the possibilities of mankind to achieve by concerted, joint actions a breakthrough in studying and utilising the universe for the sake of our common terrestrial needs. A serious and large-scale programme.

To implement this programme the USSR suggests the creation of a world space organisation within the framework of the United Nations Organisation. This would be in the interests of all states -- big, medium and small. That this is so is evidenced by experience accumulated by socialist countries in "intercosmos".

U.S. APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT DENOUNCED

AU091150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, "APN Political Observer: "'Ideology' and Missiles," "especially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO"]

[Text] In warning Washington that it could not remain indifferent to the refusal to observe SALT II, (as well as the SALT I agreement of 1972 on reducing strategic weapons), the USSR did not mean merely to underline the need to reject a new round of the arms race in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. This is so because the issue here is indeed the entire concept of international security at the threshold of the 21st century and the stability factors and strategic situation, the preserving and strengthening of which are vital to prevent the world from sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe.

Yes, this is no separate episode in the two states' relations in the military area. Gerhard Smith, one of the "godfathers" of the strategic weapons agreements, and a former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT I talks, has correctly assessed what has occurred. According to him Washington's intention to abandon in the final account observance of SALT II has an "ideological character," and has been adopted under pressure by opponents of disarmament.

Actually, what "ideology" can be mentioned when the issue in question is the arms production line? The matter is simple -- it is impossible to stop this production line while thinking in the old manner.

The "three whales" [referring to old Slav saying, according to which the world is supported by three whales] on which this "ideology" rests, professed by militarists of all periods, which have repeatedly brought tragic consequences for mankind, are these: The first -- power as the main issue in relations with other countries; the second -- you can develop your own security only at the expense of other countries' security; and third -- you must rely on military means, not on the political process, if you want to achieve real security.

Under the present U.S. Administration, whose high priest of the cult of power is Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, this "ideology" has reached its apex. It was not by chance that on the eve of the November 1985 Geneva meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, after unsuccessfully trying to foil the meeting, the Pentagon chief in fact issued an ultimatum to the master of the White House, whose essence was that in Geneva a confirmation of the U.S. adherence to SALT II was to be avoided at all costs, if the support of the military and ultra-militarist circles was still wanted.

The Soviet leader's position upon arriving in Geneva was completely different: First: the survival of mankind depends on how profoundly everybody understands that cooperation among states must prevail over the arguments of power.

Second -- that the security of one state cannot be guaranteed without coordinating it with the interest of other states. Third -- that political decisions and the process of negotiating are the key to a reliable system of security throughout the world, and not the arms race for creating new generations of mass destruction weapons. After the Geneva meeting in the spirit of the new thinking, the USSR proposed a disarmament plan and a general system of international security. The confusion in the ranks of Washington's hawks developed into vicious resistance. It is not necessary now to list all the demonstrations of the U.S. policy of power that marred international life during the first half of this year.

The U.S. leading circles, which have close relations with the military-industrial complex, are trying to present things in a way that is aimed at creating the impression that there is no way out of the vicious circle of the arms race. Not only is the goal to discredit the Soviet peace program, but there is also a clear intention to impose on the USSR something like a "disarmament race." The essence of this intention is clear -- the Soviet program for radical measures in the area of disarmament is closely connected with the plans to sharply accelerate the country's development and double production and the people's prosperity by the end of the century.

According to the ideological canons of the U.S. "ultras," this is unacceptable. They see as the worst thing for themselves the fact that the new way of thinking, so brilliantly demonstrated by Moscow, would pull the rug out from under their feet. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the U.S. leading circles are not convinced that the historical dispute between the two systems will end in their favor, if this dispute continues under peaceful conditions. Simultaneously, the White House does not shun the use of the methods of "psychological war" even against its own population. Speculating with the lack of information of many Americans, the leading circles constantly disseminate myths about Soviet violations of SALT II. In fact, the new U.S. missiles have simply reached the "ceilings" of the agreement and have made it an uncomfortable one to have.

All this contradicts not only the spirit but also the letter of the Geneva meeting. Did the two leaders not sign a joint declaration in November 1985, on renouncing attempts to achieve military superiority? What has remained from Geneva for the next summit? Such a summit would make sense only if the situation preceding it corresponds to the character of the November 1985 agreements, and if it produces decisions on the great questions of security and stopping the arms race. Defending this position, Moscow expects Washington to produce signals in the spirit of the new thinking and not in the spirit of the obsolete "ideology" of confrontation, which has some very dangerous connotations. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said recently that the USSR is ready for compromise decisions, but will never succumb to pressure -- regardless of whether it is military, political, or economic.

DOBRYNIN CONTRASTS DISARMANENT, DEVELOPMENT

PM091040 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 86 p 3

[APN attributed article by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin: "Disarmament for Development!"]

[Text] In our age there is no alternative to ending the arms race, just as there is no alternative to maintaining and strengthening peace. Socialism's ideal is a world without weapons and violence, a world in which all people will freely choose their path of development and their way of life.

Mankind has several complex and difficult objectives to achieve. But there is one extremely urgent objective: to prevent a nuclear war.

One sometimes has the impression that some representatives of the developing countries, which are fully absorbed in their internal problems (which are indeed difficult), underestimate this extremely urgent objective. Unless we succeed in preventing a nuclear war, what point will there be in all the efforts made in the struggle for national independence and the social progress of people? Yet an end to the arms race would enable the whole world to release vast resources that could be devoted in particular to the developing countries. The struggle against the threat of nuclear war is also the struggle for the development of countries and people who have gained their liberation.

In a context in which attention to nuclear problems has been stepped up, the Soviet Government, after assessing all the circumstances connected with the security of its people and all mankind, decided to decree a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests until 6 August -- the anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945. That bomb killed hundreds of thousands of people. The Soviet Union has proposed the complete destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons; a halt to the production of other means of mass destruction, particularly in space; the dissolution of military groups; and the reduction of military budgets.

Initatives aimed at finding political solutions to the conflicts in various regions of the world fit perfectly into the Soviet program for strengthening peace and setting up an international security system.

Preliminary Talks on Afghanistan

The strengthening of security in Asia and the Pacific is very important aspect of our foreign policy. The Soviet Government has proposed wide-ranging measures aimed at establishing a constructive dialogue among the states of the Asian and Pacific region, at working together to find ways of settling disputes among them and setting up close and mutually advantageous cooperation. The combined efforts of all the states in this vast region would make it possible to convene in the future an Asian conference that would help set up a reliable security system in Asia and to create nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zones there. We are also proposing that preparations be made for a conference of Pacific countries to examine questions relating to security and cooperation. The Soviet Union supports the efforts made by the governements and pacifists in the countries situated in the southern part of the Pacific with a view to creating a nuclear-free zone.

The USSR firmly and constantly supports the Afghan Government's efforts to consolidate its country's sovereignty, to defend its people's revolutionary achievements, and to extend the progressive government's support in society. We want the preliminary talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, carried out through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative, to be successful. These preliminary talks have reached an important stage. We want a political settlement that would guarantee a real end to armed interference and any other kind of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and that would effectively guarantee that such interference would not be resumed. The Soviet Union would like to repatriate as quickly as possible the Soviet troops who are in Afghanistan at the request of that country's government. It has already agreed with the Afghan side on a timetable for their gradual withdrawal as soon as a political settlement has been obtained.

We call on the international community to make new persistent efforts to ensure a radical improvement and normalization in the Near East situation. Today, as before, the Soviet Union is convinced that this cannot be achieved by attempts to arrive at separate deals, which have caused a dangerous deadlock, but by convening a international conference under UN auspices and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

We support those who advocate greater coordination of the Arab states' actions and the restoration of unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis.

Cooperation With the Developing Countries

We are working tirelessly to normalize the situation in the Mediterranean, which dangerously deteriorated recently following the aggresive actions of U.S. militarism. Advocating that this region be turned into a stable zone of peace and cooperation, the USSR has proposed the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean. At the same time our country proposed convening a representative conference, similar to the European conference, where it would be possible to examine all questions relating to the consolidation of peace in this region, including confidence-building measures, which have already proven their worth in world practice.

The Soviet Union's desire to step up collective efforts which a view to defusing conflicts in various regions of the world also concerns southern Africa. Our country calls on governments and public opinion in all countries and on all sincere men to mobilize their efforts to support the South African and Namibian people. and the "Frontline States" to contribute to a rapid and fair settlement to their problems, in the interests of a stable and lasting peace.

The USSR consistently supports the developing countries' legitimate demands for the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of just and democratic principles. The convening of world congress on the problems of economic security would undoubtedly contribute to economic decolonization and to an improvement in international economic relations.

The Soviet Union bases its economic, scientific, and technical relations with the developing countries on principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, and consideration of the partners' interests. Given its principles, aims, and content, this cooperation represents a new kind of international economic relations opposed to the system whereby these countries are exploited by multinationals, and it strengthens young states in their struggle against neocolonialism. This cooperation has many aspects, covers various spheres, and helps young states to set up independent economies and ensure the cultural development and rational training of national cadres. The number of developing countries with which the USSR is cooperating under the terms of agreements reached at state level has increased from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1986. With our country's help 2,100 industrial enterprises, power stations, and agricultural and other projects have been set up in developing countries. More than 1,200 other enterprises are under construction or being planned.

We are firmly convinced that the principle imposed by imperialism (armament instead of development) should be replaced by the following principle: disarmament for development! This is in particular the aim of the Soviet Union's proposal to reduce military budgets and to use some of the money thus released to help the developing countries.

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD091642 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 9 Jun 86

["United States Playing With Fire" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS -- BY TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Over ten months ago the Soviet Union announced its moratorium on all nuclear exposions and has been steadily observing this unilateral obligation.

Over the same period, the United States conducted 12 nuclear weapon tests at the range in Nevada. The U.S. Administration intends to set off 15 nuclear devices in 1986 alone. Moreover, the White House is going to spend about 2,000 million [2 billion] dollars on the reconstruction of the nuclear test site in Nevada.

An agreement on a complete ban on nuclear explosions would end the construction of new systems of weapons of mass destruction and would prevent the perfection of the old systems. Both supporters of the curbing of the arms race and apologist of U.S. power pressure" on socialist countries agree with this conclusion.

Unbiased experts use this conclusion as an argument in favour of the United States' joining the Soviet moratorium, while representatives of the White House use it to justify their course at the continued testing.

Washington sees the "main flaw" of the Soviet initiative for ending the explosions precisely in the fact that the moratorium interferes with the modernisation of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile the sense in ending nuclear testing is precisely to make nuclear arsenals dated and ineffective, to prevent the modernisation of weapons and thus to lessen the possibility of the use of weapons of a great destructive force.

Even the most zealous apologists of the concept of a first nuclear strike can hardly be expected to agree lightly to the use of untested systems of weapons whose consequences are unpredictable.

Over many years the U.S. side has been asserting, in order to justify its obstructionist stand, that the existing means of verification of the observance of the agreements on banning exposions are "not reliable enough". But the Soviet Union recently advanced large-scale proposals on the verification of the ban on explosions, including measures of on-site inspection.

According to the most stringent criteria, the question of control can no longer be described as an obstacle to achieving an agreement on nuclear explosions.

Washington "welcomed" the new Soviet initiatives. But, showing distorted logic, it immediately declared that the United States agrees to the verification of continued nuclear testing, not its ban.

A simple enumeration of "arguments" which Washington has advanced of late against the ban on nuclear testing, the steps of the present U.S. Administration to continue tests shows clearly what is the worth of the speeches of U.S. representatives about their striving to "make nuclear weapons obsolete and impotent". The problem of nuclear weapons testing is the touchstone to see what the policy of some or other governments in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction is really like.

Those who strive for the elimination of nuclear weapons declare for a ban on nuclear testing. Those who clutch at such weapons are doing everything so that nuclear tests continue.

In the nuclear age, in conditions when humanity approached the brink of univeral catastrophe, Washington should discard its usual "logic" of arms race, should abandon the Stone Age mode of thinking. Consent to the ending of nuclear testing, to the resumption of the talks on a comprehensive test ban could become a first step of the present U.S. Administration to pass on from confrontation to normal international relations.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON SALT, ABM TREATIES

DW091843 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Interview with Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, departmental head in the Soviet General Staff and disarmament expert, by correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer in Budapest; date not given -- questions recorded in German and answers in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Fischer] The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which will be held in Budapest tomorrow, will submit new proposals on the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe. What are those new initiatives aimed at?

[Chervov] At the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact representatives will present a new, very comprehensive and important initiative that is aimed at an incisive reduction of forces and conventional armaments in Europe. The area of reduction extends from the Atlantic to the Urals. The objective of the reduction will be all component parts of ground forces and tactical air forces. That initiative was announced in principle by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin. Meanwhile it has been formulated and coordinated in detail with all Warsaw Pact members.

The new proposals are an organic part of the socialist countries' complex peace initiative which is aimed at nuclear disarmament and the liquidation of all means of mass destruction. The main point now is the reduction of the military capabilities to a reasonable level. We mean disarmament at such a low level that an offensive strike is impossible. Naturally that has to be on a mutually acceptable basis. The most important thing about that initiative is that it can strengthen security in Europe.

[Fischer] How do you as a military man assess the U.S. Administration's decision to withdraw from SALT II by the end of the year? What countermeasures would the Soviet Union take?

[Chervov] Viewed from a military standpoint, the U.S. Administration's decision is nothing but the destruction of the treaty system on the limitation of strategic arms, which are the most powerful arms. All barriers against the arms race are abolished. Since 1980, Washington has tried to destroy SALT II under various pretexts. Now the U.S. armament program has reached a stage where the new missiles exceed the limits of SALT II. That treaty interferes with the U.S. military program. Therefore, Washington wants to throw the obligations under that document overboard by the end of the year.

Washington applies a similar tactic against the ABM Treaty. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative envisages the development of space weapons that are banned under that treaty. The Washington administration has already started attacking that important document. The recent decision by the U.S. Administration counteracts the consolidation of international security and stability. It can only lead to a further intensification of tension. Mankind is sitting on a (?huge) mountain of arms anyway. That mountain would be growing ever more.

What could the socialist countries do in this situation? They must take measures. Because SALT II also limits the Soviet Union's strategic arms, we would have to increase the number of warheads on our missiles and other means of delivery if the Americans adhere to their decision. Of course, that would not be the Soviet Union's choice. We have always advocated retaining the existing treaties, including the important SALT II agreement.

We have in the past observed all contractual obligations and are ready to continue to do that on a mutual basis. That also applies to the obligations arising from the SALT and ABM treaties.

[Fischer] Do you see any way out of the current deadlock of the Geneva negotiations?

[Chervov] Indeed, the Geneva negotiations have now definitely reached a deadlock. The U.S. side is blocking the talks due to its stance on the militarization of space. It wants to be given the right to deploy weapons in space. We are supposed to agree with the Americans on the way in which space is to be militarized. That is unacceptable. We want to keep space forever free of weapons. They also are not ready to solve other problems.

We are of the view -- and that line is also supported by the international public -- that it is absolutely necessary to retain the ABM Treaty that bans space-based missile defense systems, among other things. It is the last element of the arms limitation building, so to speak. Therefore, we suggested concretely that the U.S. side clearly state that it wants to continue the treaty. We could sign a bilateral statement that we would not withdraw from the obligations arising from the ABM Treaty in the next 15 or 20 years. We also suggested concretely that a line be drawn between space research prohibited by the ABM Treaty and permissible space research. We know very well that the so-called basic research cannot be prohibited. We are not against such research, even though some people try to impute that to us time and again. We want to draw such a line very concretely and one-sidedly.

If the United States is ready to agree with us on the observance of the ABM Treaty and if it renounces the militarization of space, that would be a way out of the deadlock. Regarding other problems, there are concrete proposals on the table. The only thing that is necessary is the U.S. political willingness.

U.S. HAWKS CALL SALT SUPPORTERS 'EUROWIMPS'

LD092136 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Vadim Muchkin commentary]

[Text] Last week there was an outcry throughout the world over Washington's announcement that it intends to scrap the very basis of the arms control process, the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union. In Western Europe, according to media reports, President Reagan's announcement caused dismay even among America's closest allies. Here in the studio with me is Vadim Muchkin, who is watching West European reactions.

Virtually every American ally in Western Europe has appealed to Washington not to slam the door leading to progress in arms control, and all of them have expressed disappointment with the failure of the White House to consult the NATO allies properly before a firm decision was taken on the matter. But as far as I know these objections have been rejected by Washington officials. For one by Kenneth Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He called this European complaint just a bum rap.

Yes, there seems to be no shortage of derisive terms employed by the Washington hawks against those who they call Eurowimps, but as far as the issue of proper consultation is concerned, Mr Adelman considers it to be sufficient simply to inform the allies of what he calls the tentative direction in which Washington is headed. The allies' appeal for compliance with SALT II, says Kenneth Adelman, was taken into account before President Reagan made his final decision. And that decision was to break out of the treaty, completely ignoring allied opposition to such a move.

Here we arrive at certain differences of opinion that underline the present rift in the Atlantic alliance. As THE GUARDIAN put it, there are strong, maybe now dominant, trends in the Republican hierarchy in the United States, who do not want or believe in arms control. They do not understand a world in which Europe wishes to live in peace and security with its continental neighbors. From where they sit in Texas or California, Europe is an effete agglomeration of appeasement. The proposed rupturing of SALT II is thus the most significant of developments. If it happens, warns THE GUARDIAN, then European-American relations will probably be changed for all time. The most immediate effect could lie in serious political difficulties for the ruling parties of a number of West European countries. That was the joint conclusion of British, French and West German correspondents speaking in a Cable News Network program.

The standing of the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, for example, could be seriously impaired because in the public eye she is closely associated with President Reagan's foreign policies. That's why there's every growing understanding, even in the ranks of the Conservative Party, that London should resolutely state its support for the SALT II treaty. If the former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was right in accusing West European governments of abdicating their role in world affairs, then very tough political questions will, in the words of THE GUARDIAN, be hammering at the electoral door every time a politician rises to his feet and nervously clears his throat.

U.S. INTENDS TO OBSTRUCT CSCE EFFORTS AT STOCKHOLM

LD100906 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The United States intends to keep to its obstructionist stand and block the efforts to achieve positive results at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This fact is most clearly seen from a statement by the presidential spokesman, which was circulated by the White House in view of the resumption of the work of this forum in Stockholm.

The statement says that the President attaches much importance to the Stockholm conference and also notes that its success could make a contribution to improving East-West relations. But how does Washington visualize the ways to achieve this "success"? It follows from the statement that no changes occurred in the stand of the U.S. Administration as compared to the previous rounds of the Stockholm conference. In this document, too, the White House touts once again the proposals which the United States would like to force, jointly with its NATO allies, on the participants in the conference.

The NATO proposals, which are immeasurably lop-sided and are meant to provide unilateral advantage to the West, do not envisage any limitation in the level and scope of military activity affecting security in that part of the world.

They in Washington do not even deem it necessary to conceal the bid to legalize the NATO espionage activity against the countries of the socialist community. The statement by the presidential spokesman contains rather frank pronouncements on this score.

In circumventing the truly acute problems of confidence and security in Europe, which have become urgent long ago, and blocking the efforts to make a real headway at the conference, the United States makes attempts to blame others for its own fault.

The statement by the White House alleges, for instance, that the Soviet Union displays unwillingness seriously to conduct the process of working out a draft agreement. It can be recalled, however, that the decision to convocate the Stockholm conference itself was reached precisely due to the persistent efforts of the USSR-led socialist countries in the complex political struggle and contrary to counteraction on the part of the United States and several of its NATO allies.

The proposals made by the USSR provide for such large-scale measure as the commitment of the states -- participants in the conference, which possess nuclear weapons, not to be the first to use these weapons. The Soviet Union assumed this pledge unilaterally back in 1982.

The Soviet proposals also stipulate concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force and maintaining the relations of peace, cutting down military spending, ridding Europe of chemical arms, setting up non-nuclear zones in various parts of the continent, limiting the scope of military exercises and notifying in advance of large military exercises, troop movements and redeployments.

This combination of meaningful steps of the political and international legal character with military and technical measures would make it possible to ensure the genuine success of the Stockholm conference and build in practice confidence and security in Europe and the world over, which the Washington administration is out to undermine.

Conference Enters Final Stage

LD100639 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 10 TASS -- A regular session of the conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opens here today. Local observers point out in this connection that the work of this important political forum enters its final stage, which commits its participants to achieve tangible and positive results. This is possible on condition that all partners in the talks are ready to hammer out accords with due regard for the interests of all participating states.

Success in Stockholm is necessary both for scaling down the military danger on the European Continent and for a new all-European meeting in Vienna so that it could make a decision to pass over to the second stage of the conference devoted to problems of disarmament in Europe. This would give a fresh impetus to developing the Helsinki process in all of its aspects.

ISRAELYAN, MEXICAN DELEGATION HEAD ON GENEVA TALKS

PM091351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Garcia Robles, head of Mexican delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks, and V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, by L. Kamynin under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Round Table" and the headline: "Disarmament -- The Key to Peace" first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 10 June, the summer session of the Conference on Disarmament opens in Geneva. The work of the conference is the subject of today's conversation, the participants in which are Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles, Nobel Peace Prize winner, well-known figure in the disarmament sphere, and head of the Mexican delegation at the Geneva conference; and Ambassador V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation.

[Kamynin] Would each of you give us a few words, please, on the importance of the conference.

A. Garcia Robles: It is hard to overestimate the importance of the Conference on Disarmament from the standpoint of the tasks it is intended to fulfill. This forum is irreplaceable for conducting multilateral disarmament talks, considering that it is a question of the vital interests of the whole world and, one can say, of mankind's survival. I would like to remind you that the conference is the only multilateral forum intended for holding talks on disarmament problems with the participation of 40 countries -- the five nuclear powers and a large group of states representing all the main political groups and geographical regions of the world.

V.L. Israelyn: I agree with this appraisal. At the same time we also cannot fail to say that the potential of the conference, which has been working since 1962, is clearly underutilized. The aim of this international forum is to hold talks with the ultimate goal of achieving real results in the sphere of curbing the arms race. However, this is not happening; through the fault of the present U.S. Administration and some of its allies the conference has been deadlocked in recent years on the basic points of its agenda, primarily on the entire range of nuclear disarmament issues. Some people in the West, primarily in Washington, are quite unable to overcome the inertia of the past, when security was primarily seen through the prism of positions of strength and military-technical decisions. Hence the "negotiation deadlocks" at the Geneva conference. A different stand is taken by the Soviet Union: It attaches very great significance to the role of the Conference on Disarmament and is doing everything possible to make it an effective mechanism for resolving urgent disarmament issues.

[Kamynin] Which questions of arms limitation and disarmament do you consider to be the most topical today?

A. Garcia Robles: The most important questions, as defined in the conference agenda, are the following: ceasing nuclear weapon tests, achieving nuclear disarmament, averting a nuclear war, and preventing an arms race in space. If I were to single out certain issues in degree of importance, I would primarily note those that figured in the Dehli Declaration by the leaders of six states, namely: halting nuclear tests and preventing an arms race in space. Of great significance is a ban on all other types of mass destruction weapons, chemical weapons in particular. Talks on this question have been under way at the conference for many years now.

V.L. Israelyan: The USSR's view on priority disarmament issues is set out in the 15 January statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and in the 27th CPSU Congress materials. These put forward specific proposals relating to the complete elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons over the next 15 years, and also other far-reaching measures to strengthen international security. The Soviet peace program has aroused keen interest among the conference participants and has been widely commented on by them. It should be noted that, developing our approach, the Soviet Union has submitted specific proposals at the Conference on Disarmament on the points of the agenda designated by my colleague. We proceed from the fact that it is now essential to ensure that we move on to organized, purposeful, and deeper work on the most topical issues of the conference agenda, and the Soviet delegation is ready for such work.

A. Garcia Robles: For my part I must add that, in my opinion, M.S. Gorbachev's statement has had a favorable effect on the work of the conference. This is not just my opinion -- I have heard many positive appraisals from other conference members. I personally have the impression that the Soviet leadership sincerely believes in the possibility of implementing the idea of stage-by-stage disarmament and the ultimate elimination of mass destruction weapons.

There are no reasons why this program cannot form the basis of international actions. If we cannot progress in a number of directions at once, we must first select an area in which progress is most realistic. We could start, for example, at the first stage. I believe this to be the correct approach.

[Kamynin] What role can the Conference on Disarmament play in talks on banning nuclear tests? Have talks not yet been held at the conference on this particularly topical question?

V.L. Israelyan: The Soviet Union's proposal in favor of beginning multilateral talks within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament on all aspects of the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests, including the appropriate verification measures [adekvatnyye mery kontrolya], can serve as the answer to the first part of your question. Incidentally, our country is setting a practical example of the solution of this question by extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August. The aim of the talks must be to draw up a draft treaty that would effectively ban the conducting of any test explosions anywhere and by anyone and would include provisions acceptable to everyone to prevent the circumvention of this ban by conducting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. I must add that the Soviet Union is prepared for any form of talks -- bilateral Soviet-American talks or trilateral talks with the participation of Britain also. We are ready for any version of an accord in this respect -- just as long as an agreement really is reached.

With regard to the second part of your question, I will say that there are no inoperable technical obstacles preventing an accord. The chief obstacle lies in the unconstructive stand taken by the United States, which needs to continue testing nuclear explosions in order to implement its programs to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear and space weapons. It is for this reason that Washington is now aiming to torpedo SALT II.

A. Garcia Robles: I have pondered this question more than once and I will frankly say that it really is hard to understand why a problem of such importance as banning nuclear tests cannot be the subject of talks at the conference. Year after year, the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, and also the socialist countries, state their desire to hold talks on this question. It seems to me that there are also some among the Western powers who would be willing to become partners in such talks.

Generally, the question of banning tests is the key issue in stopping the nuclear arms race. Consequently, when the leaders of the six countries that signed the messaged appealed to the USSR and the United States to establish a moratorium, they intended that their example be followed by the other nuclear powers. We still believe that a moratorium could be a very important practical step on the way to stopping nuclear tests, but only the first step. It should not be put off indefinitely; after all, a moratorium is not an end in itself, it is intended to facilitate the adoption of other, more far-reaching measures.

[Kamynin] How correct are assertions that difficulties in questions of verifying [kontrol za] a ban on nuclear tests are the main reason for some countries refusing to hold talks on this issue?

A. Garcia Robles: Indeed, there is often talk of the "unresolved nature" of the verification [kontrol] problems. However, one cannot fail to see that in recent years the situation regarding the problem of verifying [kontrol za] observance of the most diverse agreements has undergone very serious changes. Ensuring reliable verification [kontrol] is now fully possible.

V.L. Israelyan: The Soviet Union is open to verification [kontrol]. As long as it is verification [kontrol za] of the observance of specific accords.

[Kamynin] The Soviet Union recently submitted at the Geneva conference new proposals on banning chemical weapons. To what extent, in your opinion, will they promote progress at the talks in resolving this issue?

A. Garcia Robles: I regard these proposals as very constructive. They must dispel many differences at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

Since these Soviet proposals were made there can now be no doubt in anyone's mind that the Soviet Union has enough goodwill or desire to permit on-site inspection [proverki na mestakh] on its territory. The importance of the proposals lies in the fact that they are devoted to one of the most important and, if I may express myself thus, delicate aspects of talks on this problem.

V.L. Israelyan: In an attempt to make decisive progress in the agreement of a convention banning chemical weapons -- which has dragged on for an inordinately long time -- on 22 April, the Soviet Union submitted a number of new proposals making it possible to eliminate many persisting differences. At the same time it must be said that the realization of U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in Western Europe would have the most negative effect on the Conference on Disarmament and raise a serious obstacle to the drafting of an international convention on this issue.

The storm clouds of the threat of war that looms over mankind forces us to think about the main issue: The time has come to act. The importance of the Conference on Disarmament is greater than ever before. There is a good foundation for this conference to fulfill its duty and for progress to be achieved at the talks at the forthcoming session. This foundation is the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, nonaligned states, and all other states interested in freeing mankind of its heavy and dangerous burden -- the arms race.

Resumption of Talks Noted

LD092148 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A session of the Conference on Disarmament of 1986 resumes here tomorrow. While the spring part of the session was regarded a preparatory one, the summer session is to discuss questions in essence and draw up the final report to be submitted to the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly. In the International Year of Peace people of the world turn with particular hope to the Geneva forum, expecting that after many years of the stalemate at the talks, breakthroughs will finally be achieved in the solution of topical questions of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Addressing a press conference in the Palace of Nations today, chairman of the conference for the current month, Konstantin Tellalov of Bulgaria, pointed out that two questions are now of particular importance at the session -- the ending of nuclear tests and banning of chemical weapons.

He said the extention by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions must give a fresh impetus to the work of the Geneva conference, the more so since the majority of its 40 participants persistently demand effective measures in this direction.

Quite the contrary, the latest developments in the questions of banning chemical weapons were unfavourable.

Konstantin Tellalov said that at a time when advance was started on this item on the agenda of the conference, when the Soviet Union tabled new proposals which make it possible to overcome a number of differences, the U.S. Administration adopted the decision to go ahead with the production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. The implementation of these decisions will face the conference with new problems. If the agreement becomes impossible, Washington will be responsible for this, Tellalov said.

The head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also pointed to the importance of such items on the agenda as prevention of nuclear war and of the militarisation of outer space.

PAPER URGES ACTION ON EUROPEAN ARMS LEVELS

PM061404 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russia 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Vladimir Katin "International Review": "The Threat to Europe"]

[Text] It is paradoxical but a fact that at the moment, in peacetime, there are as many armaments and as much ammunition on our continent as there ever were during World War II. Nuclear and chemical weapons, missiles, and conventional armaments, to which the United States now intends to add weapons containing a binary nerve paralysis agent -- all this is packed into the relatively small and densely populated area of the West European states. So it is natural that Soviet people should be anxious and wonder why the NATO countries need so many weapons.

They contend that the weapons are needed for the defense of Western Europe in the event of an attack by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. There are serious and valid arguments against this. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recently addressed all people in Western Europe, urging them not to believe the stories about the Soviet Union's aggressiveness. In no circumstances will our country ever commence hostilities against Western Europe unless we and our allies are the targets of an attack by NATO!

The Soviet Union is always providing practical confirmation of its love of peace. It is making a big concession in proposing that Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from the entire continent on condition that Britain and France do not build up their nuclear potential. Our position is also clear on chemical weapons, which must not be present in the European region.

The reaction to these concrete proposals demonstrates the NATO leadership's true intentions on the question of European security. Either they do not respond to our initiatives at all, or they come up with farfetched excuses to avoid even discussing them. The Russians are not to be trusted, do you hear? But we are proposing mutual arms destruction and reduction, by both sides -- by us too! Why should the Soviet Union believe that these mountains of armaments and missile palisades in the NATO countries are kept merely for defense and not for an attack on us? In the first place, you do not need that many weapons for defense. In the second place, the reluctance to reduce weapons on a mutual basis reveals the true aims. Third, no one has ever placed Pershing-2 missiles or chemical weapons in the "defensive armaments" category. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are, so to speak, classic first-strike weapons. As for binary weapons, no one would ever dream of using them for defense.

So the Soviet Union sees the danger as coming primarily from the Western quarter, from where attacks came on more than one occasion in the prenuclear era. We cannot take seriously statements by U.S. leaders that a partial withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from the NATO countries is taking place. It is not a cut in the overall nuclear potential in Europe, but a reduction of sorts in the number of warheads.

The whole trick is to replace the old nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles (of the sixties) with facilities that are more accurate, have a longer range, and, most important, are more powerful in terms of TNT equivalent.

It is a striking fact that the NATO countries' governments are making regular pedantic statements, as if following a special schedule, about wanting peace and cooperation with the socialist countries and about being ready to help halt the arms race. But the opposite is in fact the case -- dangerous and by no means peaceful preparations are being made. Take the FRG. It is the only NATO country where USSR-targeted U.S. Pershing-2 first-strike missiles are deployed, yet the largest number of cruise missiles is to be installed on West German soil. You would expect Bonn to be the first to respond to the Soviet proposal on removing all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe in order to be able to actually implement its slogan about security with fewer weapons. But, alas, this has not happened.

The Soviet Union is advocating a peaceful Europe not in words, but in deeds. We are proposing a series of concrete measures. In response to this the West European capitals say that NATO cannot do without U.S. nuclear weapons since the Warsaw Pact countries would still be strong in conventional armaments. Striving purposefully to relax tension in the continent, the USSR has made a new proposal. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach an accord on a considerable reduction in all components of the European states' ground forces and tactical aircraft, and also of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces deployed in Europe. The geographical zone for the reduction would obviously cover the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Operational-tactical nuclear armaments would be reduced as well as conventional armaments. It is also proposed that an accord be reached on prohibiting chemical weapons and on creating a zone free from them in Europe.

The USSR is proposing that an accord be reached on a considerable reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments, allowing for possible compromises, for bringing the approaches closer together, for discussion and elaboration of common views on details and on particulars. In short, it is necessary to waste no time in sitting down and having a meaningful conversation.

Nothing of the sort! When there is nothing to say they resort to silence. The NATO REPORT bulletin tersely announced the bloc's official reaction 2 weeks after the announcement of the Soviet proposal on the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces: The allies are carefully studying the Soviet proposal. The recent EEC Council of Ministers session in Luxembourg was about to include the discussion of the new Soviet initiatives in the agenda when, at the very last moment, it deferred the matter indefinitely. London and Paris are silent, there is evidence of a certain embarrassment in Bonn. Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher gives assurances that the FRG Government is treating Moscow's idea about reducing armed forces and armaments seriously, although Defense Minister M. Woerner is suggesting that the idea be completely disregarded.

The debate in the Bundestag reflects Western Europe's position as a whole. On one hand, the Soviet proposal on a considerable reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe demolishes once and for all the arguments of those who oppose the idea. In fact, a consistent system of Soviet initiatives is taking shape: Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles will not only be removed from Europe, but conventional armaments will also be considerably reduced. This is the high road to reliable security on the continent and it cannot be ignored.

On the other hand, U.S. pressure is telling on the allies, who have been urged by the U.S. defense secretary personally to "resist." It is indicative that there was no reaction to the Soviet proposal at the NATO Council spring session in the Canadian city of Halifax.

The problem of reducing conventional armaments is a subject for responsible negotiations. The size of the question will make it possible to undo the knot that has been drawing tighter and tighter for many years in Vienna, at the talks on the reduction of forces in central Europe. At the same time, it would be senseless to argue that without nuclear weapons Western Europe would be "easy prey for an armada of Soviet tanks." Indeed, the general political climate on the continent would markedly improve if there were broad highways of businesslike cooperation there instead of barracks, bases, and missile silos. We invite the West Europeans to get down to tackling this problem on a joint basis. Logic is such that friendly relations cannot be built on a foundation of missiles, on tanks of nerve gas, on the barrels of space laser gunds. All this hampers the development of cooperation and poses a real threat to Europe.

PRC'S WAN LI RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS GROUP

LD091029 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 9 TASS -- Wan Li, deputy premier of China's State Council, has received a delegation from the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, headed by its co-presidents Academician Yevgeniy Chazov and Professor Bernard Lown, on a visit here at the invitation of the All-China Society of Medical Workers.

Wan Li said that the Chinese Government fully backed to goals and activity of the physicians' movement and was opposed to the arms race and its transfer into outer space.

This year was designated as the year of peace, he pointed out. Mankind was concerned about peace on earth, and the physicians knew better than anyone else about the lethal implications of the use of nuclear weapons.

The deputy premier of the State Council set forth Chinese Government's position with regard to the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

CHERVOV DISCUSSES UPCOMING WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD091954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Remarks by Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, to Special Correspondent Bohumil Horak, on the importance of the upcoming session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest to begin on 10 June; Chervov in Russian fading into Czech translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Each session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states is an important international event. At these meetings, the military-political situation is assessed, a unified course of action of the Warsaw Pact is worked out, as well as a unified political, economic, and military strategy. The importance of the coming session is particularly great. In my view, this is a result of several circumstances: This event is preceded by the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Another reason, which in my view increases the importance of the coming session, is the fact that party congresses have been held in the majority of the socialist countries. They were marked by a sincere, critical, and self-critical atmosphere. On the one hand, the congresses showed the unity of socialist countries, their economic growth and political weight and at the same time mentioned some shortcomings in economic development. The influence of these congresses will definitely be felt at the coming session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

The main reason, however, that the coming session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states holds such great importance is, in my view, linked with the current situation in the world, with the unprecedented increase in tension in the world caused by U.S. imperialism. It is due to the United States and the NATO countries. After the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan, some hope arose that tension would decrease and that the threat of nuclear war would diminish. These hopes, unfortunately, remained unfulfilled and were not implemented thanks to U.S. imperialism.

After the meeting in Geneva, the USSR took all steps to implement everything that was agreed upon there. The entire world knows that on our part it was not only words but concrete deeds. One example is the extension of the nuclear moratorium to 6 August 1986. That is, for a whole year the USSR will not carry out nuclear tests. The USSR also showed restraint in the implementation of its nuclear armament program. It did not increase its military force. All this, however, has not met with a constructive reply on the part of the U.S. Administration. The United States has continued nuclear testing during this period. In fact, they started to violate treaties: They renounced SALT II and SALT I. They violated everything positive that had been accomplished in the seventies when four previous U.S. Administrations had been in power. The United States incites a feverish arms buildup in all directions. They put a brake on the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, Stockholm, and in Vienna. In this situation, the attention of the entire world is directed to Budapest, to the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is expected that socialist countries will put forward new peace initiatives.

I would like to say in conclusion that the coming session will be marked by the peace offensive of the Warsaw Pact member-states. I personally do not exclude the possibility that this session could be a prologue to the renovation of detente in Europe and in the whole world.

AUCCTU'S PROVOTOROV LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE

PM061221 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 2 June a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov left for Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Central Council.

The delegation will participate in a conference of the secretaries of socialist countries' trade union centers on the questions of improving trade union mass organizational work and increasing the efficiency of work by trade union organizations.

CEMA COMMISSION ON FOOD INDUSTRY MEETS

LD060923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0533 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, 6 Jun (TASS) -- A routine session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the food industry has been held here. Delegations of the CEMA member-countries, as well as the SFRY, took part in its proceedings. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attended as observers.

The session discussed a task common to all the CEMA countries -- the enhancement of the living standards of the population and self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. Most attention was paid to matters relating to the practical performance of tasks stemming from the CEMA member-countries' comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000.

The results of the scientific and technical cooperation of the socialist countries in the period 1981-85 were reviewed, and there was detailed discussion of the program of cooperation in the development of robot and microprocessor technology and automatic control and monitoring systems in the food industry, as well as the problem of the standardization of the packaging of foodstuffs in the framework of CEMA. An agreement was signed on cooperation in the use of the achievements of biotechnology and biotechnological processes in the food industry.

The delegations of the GDR, USSR, CSSR, and SFRY adopted a proposal of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic on participation in the construction in Ulaanbaatar of a biochemicals works for the production of animal husbandry products and pharmaceuticals for the needs of the countries of the socialist community.

IAEA CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL

LD091659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Leningrad, 9 Jun (TASS)-- Soviet specialists exclude the danger of leakage of radioactive decay products beneath the damaged set at Chernobyl AES. They have managed to build a powerful lead screen on the foundation of the reactor. Nikolay Kocherov, the famous Soviet expert, announced this today to those taking part in an IAEA conference that has opened in Leningrad. Taking part in its work are representatives of 14 countries of Europe, Asia, and the United States, as well as a delegation of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euroatom).

Kocherov presented a report on the measures that have been taken to liquidate the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [words indistinct] decisions, the physicist emphasized. Thus, following the "bombardment" of the reactor with a mixture of sand, boron, and lead, it was possible not only to smother the upper part of the reactor but also to form on the bottom of it a massive "pool" of molten lead. Once it had hardened it turned into a reliable shield impenetrable to fissile nuclei.

The next step will be to create a subterranean system for cooling the fire zone. To this end, tunnels with a diameter the same as that of metro lines are being urgently bored.

The IAEA meeting is discussing the properties of neutron systems and the prospects for their use in fundamental research. The Soviet participants presented reports on methods of monitoring the processes in the elementary particle accelerators and on experiments in the field of new alternative means of obtaining electricity by bombarding targets with clusters of protons. The foreign participants will acquaint themselves with the new Soviet research reactor "Pik," the construction of which is being completed at the Leningrad Nuclear Physics Institute.

WEST'S 'AMORAL CAMPAIGN' ON CHERNOBYL DENOUNCED

PM051045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Chernobyl and Hamm"]

[Text] An accident occured on 4 May at a nuclear power station near the West German city of Hamm. The emission of radioactive substances resulted in pollution of the environment.

As far as Soviet people are concerned, there is no such thing as someone else's misfortunes. In the wake of Chernobyl, we feel particularly profound sympathy with the event in the FRG and will not descend to the level of some people in the West who quite recently tried their hand at spiteful criticism. Nevertheless, our sincere sympathy does not at all apply to those who exploit accidents at nuclear power stations for unscrupulous purposes.

What occured at Hamm was kept secret from the public for several weeks. Attempts were made to "ascribe" the sudden increase of radioactivity in that part of the FRG to the Soviet Union. No sooner had the Geiger counters registered enhanced radiation around the West German power station, and these actual figures were served up by the FRG press, radio, and television as "evidence of the universal nature" of the Chernobyl accident. This "evidence" made the rounds of the whole world, and the anti-Soviet slander campaign became even more frenzied. For weeks on end it poisoned people's minds and sowed enmity and mistrust toward our country and its peace-loving foreign policy.

Hamm revealed yet another aspect of this extremely amoral campaign. It appeared that all means were acceptable in it. For the sake of fanning anti-Sovietism in the FRG, people attempted to cover up the accident that presented not a fabricated but a real problem for their own population. One can understand the indignation and the demands for an investigation into the Hamm incident that are now current in the FRG.

Until recently, people tried to exploit our country's desire to supply only reliable information instead of sensationalist speculations concerning events in Chernobyl for propaganda purposes to discredit the USSR as a "closed society." But now that it has come to light that the news about the Hamm accident had been suppressed for almost a month, those who were consumed by "righteous indignation" all these weeks appear to have lost their tongues.

The most complex modern equipment cannot guarantee that any single country can remain accident-free. News has only just arrived about a new accident at the U.S. "Three Mile Island" power station, where the first major tragedy at a nuclear power station unfolded in 1979. Political speculations will not help to prevent accidents. On the contrary, what they do prevent is the international cooperation which is so necessary in order to concentrate the efforts of science and technology on ensuring the safe and peaceful utilization of the great and terrifying power locked inside the atomic nucleus.

There is something else, too. Facts reveal time and again the depth of the abyss which will open before mankind unless preparations for a nuclear war are halted.

PRAVDA TEXT OF STATEMENT ON ENVIRONMENT DAY

PM090944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

["Peace and the Environment. Soviet Government Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the proposal of the leader of the UN Environment Program (UNEP), World Environmental Protection Day, which is traditionally celebrated on 5 June, will be marked this year by the symbolic ceremony of the planting of a peace tree. This contains a profound meaning -- jointly defending our earth and affirming a choice worthy of people in favor of peace and security and against war.

In holding this ceremony in Moscow we are reaffirming once again our country's unswerving and consistent desire for peace and the development of peaceful international cooperation. This was expressed with new force in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Our country has put forward a specific program for creating a comprehensive international security system and the concept of a nuclear-free world aimed at ending the arms race on earth, preventing one in space, and ridding the peoples of the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union is convinced that in the nuclear space age the security and survival of each state and international security as a whole can be ensured not by military-technical decisions or the augmentation and improvement of weapons arsenals but by their consistent reduction and the complete elimination of mass destruction weaponry. The new Soviet initiatives and proposals on ending nuclear tests, ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, and reducing conventional arms -- proposals which have evoked an extensive worldwide response -- are aimed at this. Guided by the desire to ensure in practice that nuclear explosions never again destroy man's environment, the USSR has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August 1986 in order to give the United States another chance to join in this most important initiative.

Environmental protection, concern for preserving natural riches, and the rational and farsighted use of resources that provide the conditions for mankind's prosperity are noble and at the same time difficult tasks of our time. Accomplishing them has become a nationwide affair for us. Implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and strengthening our motherland's economic might, Soviet people pay daily attention to nature conservation.

The problem of protecting and improving the environment has long ceased to be a matter for individual countries, it is clearly global in nature and requires joint efforts by the peoples of all states in order to solve it. The Soviet Union, drawing serious conclusions from the Chernobyl accident, consistently advocates the broadest cooperation with all countries in solving this problem too. It is obvious that this cooperation can only be successfully implemented under conditions of lasting peace on earth. It cannot be divorced from the struggle to prevent the most terrible thing that could befall our planet -- a nuclear catastrophe.

Our country will continue to participate in the activity to implement the goals of the International Year of Peace and to promote the development of cooperation on environmental protection, in which UNEP plays an important role.

May young saplings of peace take root everywhere and become mature trees whose leaves will never be burned by the flames of a thermonuclear conflagration. May they witness the world entering the 21st century without nuclear weapons.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ON UN DISARMAMENT FORUM

LD091610 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki June 9 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following statement: "On the United Nations Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development."

The World Peace Council and the national movements represented in it from over 140 countries of all continents are deeply concerned at the efforts being made by certain governments to postpone the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, which is scheduled to open in Paris on July 15, 1986.

The Government of the United States of America, after declaring that it would not participate in the conference, has been pressing other governments to join it in acting to prevent the conference from taking place. It is now reported that the new French Government -- the government of the host country -- is demanding a "postponement" of the conference on the utterly false plea that preparations for the conference are inadequate.

The United Nations decision to convene this conference on the relationship between two key issues facing all humanity, was warmly welcomed and supported by governments and world public opinion. Preparations have been continuing on all continents. Non-governmental organisations have joined the member states of the United Nations in holding numerous preparatory events for the Paris conference. Numerous studies and documents are ready for discussion. The perilous arms build-up has reached new heights in recent weeks -- with the U.S. announcement of its decision to violate SALT II, with the NATO agreement for the speeding up of production of sophisticated chemical weapons by Washington, with the intensification of the U.S. "star wars" preparations and the carrying out of several U.S. nuclear weapon tests in Nevada.

The problems facing scores of developing countries -- famine, hunger, poverty, and external debt -- have been highlighted at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the crisis in Africa. Never was the need greater than today for multilateral discussions and negotiations on the relationship between disarmament and development.

The World Peace Council urges all peace and anti-war movements, all non-governmental organisations which stand for a world without nuclear weapons, without hunger and poverty -- to join hands to urge the United Nations to hold this conference on the relationship between disarmament and development without delay.

INVESTIGATION INTO PALME'S ASSASSINATION CONTINUES

LD091707 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 9 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Vukolov writes:

The report in the London "OBSERVER" about the involvement of Pinochet's secret police in the assassination of the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme is widely discussed by the local press.

The Stockholm "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" writes that the plans of murdering the Swedish statesman and politician who resolutely criticised the junta's bloody coup and atrocities were worked out by Dina, Pinochet's secret police, more than ten years ago. According to information at the time, his name was put on a list of persons subject to extermination. Palme himself confirmed the veracity of these reports on the pages of the "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" in February 1979: "Already in 1975 I knew that I have been put on the Chilean junta's death list".

The paper writes that the Chilean secret police assigned the organisation of the assassination to the professional American terrorist Michael Vernon-Townley, who had been involved in the "removal" of the former Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs Orlando Letellier. During his trial, the paper points out, that murderer admitted that he had been ordered to kill Olof Palme.

"SVENSKA DAGBLADET" writes that the question of the involvement of the Chilean secret police in the assassination is a version that is now being studied by the Swedish police. A police spokesman announced that while many professional killers fell into the field of view in the course of the investigation, only 4-5 names, including of Swedish citizens, were of interest.

It is a possibility that the hand of the killer was guided also by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. The newspaper "EXPRESSEN" learned this from "one of the most interesting witnesses" in the case. This 33-year-old resident of Stockholm directly told the paper that "this murder is entirely the doing of the CIA".

New York June 9 TASS -- Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov writes: As reported by the "NEW YORK TIMES", the Swedish police has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigations of the United States to give it access to materials connected with the murder of Orlando Letellier in Washington. It is hoped in Stockholm, the paper points out, that these documents might provide a key to solving the mystery of the murder of the Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme. Swedish investigators want to learn in greater detail about Vernon-Townley's testimony and, perhaps, interrogate him. But Washington, as it follows from the "NEW YORK TIMES" report, has yet to reply to the Swedish request.

But materials of the trial of Letellier's murderers give a clue to the reason of this silence: At the trial Townley was exposed as a double agent who worked both for Dina and the CIA. The Chilean press, the American "Facts on File" year book noted in this connection, characterised Townley as a murderer and a liar who killed Letellier on the CIA's orders.

Another indication of this professional terrorist's ties with American special services is that when the public outcry over Letellier's assassination had somewhat subsided, Townley was released from prison ahead of time in 1983 and issued new false documents. According to the "OBSERVER", Townley now is preparing to join the ranks of the Nicaraguan "contras".

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD062117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, All-Union Radio commentator, with Professor Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, doctor of historical sciences and deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Vasiliyevich Peresada, international affairs journalist; Viktor Anikin, Lisbon correspondent; Vyacheslav Lavrentyev (not further identified); Sergeyev Pravdin, commentator]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Viktor Vasilyevich Rybin from the town of Kataysk in Kurgan Oblast dwells in his letter on Soviet-American relations. He expresses concern at the fact that these relations are tense -- and not through the fault of the Soviet Union. The world situation is such, he notes, that we cannot postpone a solution of the problem of the normalization of Soviet-American relations. We have asked Prof Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, doctor of historical sciences and deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to express his thoughts on the state of these relations. Over to you:

[Bogdanov] Well, Konstantin Nikolayevich, the question of Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Rybin is evidence that he belongs to the category of our listeners who follow attentively the development of the international situation. And of course his attention cannot fail to be attracted by the process of serious deterioration in Soviet-American relations that has been taking place for a long time. It seems to me that Comrade Rybin gives a totally correct evaluation of the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is of course a bad thing that Soviet-American relations are not being smoothed out but are slipping down an incline. The two great countries' significance in world politics is too great; their nuclear arsenals are too great. And it has long since become clear to many millions of inhabitants of the globe that if these arsenals were to once be set in motion, the very existence of world civilization would be in question.

Unfortunately, among the leadership of the greatest nuclear power of the capitalist world — the United States -- which in political science is customarily taken to mean the U.S. Administration, illusions continue to prevail to this day about the possibility of winning the arms race, of gaining victory in a nuclear war, and, in general, of attaining superiority over the Soviet Union. I should like to note that this is all in flagrant contradiction to the provisions of the Soviet-American communique that was signed in Geneva in November of last year after the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan.

Indeed, I have to state with sorrow, that since the Geneva meeting -- and you see, it restored hopes of the possibility of a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations and an improvement of the world situation -- the U.S. Administration has undertaken a whole series of dangerous, indeed very dangerous actions in the international arena that have underminded the very basis of the accord that was reached in Geneva.

[Patsyuk] Radomir Georgiyevich, please remind our listeners of the main actions of the American Administration that undermine the spirit of Geneva and poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations.

[Bogdanov] Since the Geneva meeting, American warships have intruded in the territorial waters of the Soviet Union; the very cruel act of state terrorism has been undertaken that was expressed in the banditlike raid againt Liyba; decisions have been adopted approv start of production in the United States of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons; and, finally, on 27 May this year President Reagan announced the refusal -- in practice -- of the United States to observe in the future the Soviet-American legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, the provisional agreement of 1972, and the SALT treaty of 1979. And I cannot fail to add that, since the end of 1985 and up to the present time, a muddy wave of unrestrained anti-Soviet slander has been rolling in the United States. Sometimes one feels like saying: America, halt! What is happening to your common sense? Where are you heading? Where are you heading? What abyss are you pushing all of us into? And the feeling will not leave me that precisely since the Geneva meeting, the highest representatives of the American Administration, as if embarrassed by their own peace-loving rhetoric, are now attempting to prove by all methods: We are not as people thought we were. We are old tried and tested hawks in metal armor. We have spoken and we shall speak with the Soviet Union only from a position of strength, only in the language of pressure and diktat.

[Patsyuk] And it is not without reason that during the present administration's time in office, expenditure on military purposes has swallowed up $1 trillion and $133 billion are spent annually on the upkeep of the U.S. Armed Forces in accordance with its obligations to the military articles in the North Atlantic Treaty.

[Bogdanov] The Soviet Union energetically counters the American course of aggression and confrontation with a line of constructive cooperation, thereby demonstrating the very high responsibility of a great power in the nuclear and space age. The basis of our approach to the current world situation is the concept of all-embracing international security that was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress -- the idea of security for all. The material basis of this approach is the program for nuclear disarmament until the end of the century which was proposed on 15 January of this year. It is not only a realistic program, it is not only specific in its details, but it also takes account of all the objections and concerns of our Western partners. The program is based on the principle of very strict control over its fulfillment, going as far as on-site inspection. Apart from this, the Soviet side has sharply activated the course of the Geneva talks on the banning of chemical weapons, on confidence-building measures in Stockholm, and on conventional forces and arms reductions in Vienna. The result of this activity has been that realistic possibilities have arisen of reaching, with the existence of the political will of the participants in these forums, mutually acceptable agreements.

[Patsyuk] And finally, in order to improve the world situation, to lay the foundations of trust, to give an example to others, the Soviet Government has adopted a decision on halting all kinds of nuclear tests in the Soviet Union.

[Bogdanov] Despite the negative reaction in the United States, we have again and again extended the moratorium and are thereby giving the American Administration a chance to go its part of the way, to respond with reciprocity -- in even one matter -- to the Soviet Union's proposal. The main word of this administration -- as if it were its catchword, its slogan -- is a constant "no." In the final analysis, the upper hand in it has been gained by those forces, those groups, that always opposed any agreements with the Soviet Union, considering them to be dangerous to the United States, and that are convinced that a regime of confrontation -- and forceful confrontation -- is precisely the field of action in which it is easiest for them to play, where -- due to their many years of experience -- they feel like a fish in water. The dream of these figures is to draw the Soviet Union onto a lethal field of confrontation and attempt to compel it to play according to its rules. The field of peace, international security, and cooperation in which the Soviet Union operates is not acceptable to these people. They are afraid of it. They simply cannot live in an atmosphere of goodwill and decency. These people's hate for our country is too great, their ideas about the contemporary world are too primitive.

[Patsyuk] Our listeners are naturally interested in the question: What about a Soviet-American meeting? What is the situation regarding it now?

[Bogdanov] The Soviet side is in favor of such a meeting. And we are not putting forward any preconditions. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, a new meeting should solve the problems that are worrying the whole world. Major questions should be taken to that meeting. For one cannot in fact continue the dialogue without resolving anything; one cannot step up the arms race and use the meeting as a screen to conceal that arms race. The Soviet side is not in agreement with this. But, unfortunately, this is the position of the American Administration. For our part, we are open to compromise solutions, but we shall never undertake unilateral concessions. Neither political, nor economic, nor military pressure will have an effect on us. Any agreement must be the result of constructive talks. A meeting could be productive, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, if the approach to it, the creation of the necessary atmosphere for holding it, is rid of illusions concerning the motives for Soviet interest in that meeting.

[Patsyuk] You have already spoken of the American Administration's decision in practice not to observe in the future Soviet-American agreements on strategic arms limitation. Please tell us about this in more detail.

[Bogdanov] I should like to draw your attention to the time when this was done, and I want to draw your attention to something that is now even more obvious: Why is the American Administration taking such an unconstructive position at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and on the question of what form the new Soviet-American summit meeting should take? The Soviet position that, for the holding of such a meeting, the American side be prepared to attain specific results, at least in one or two questions in the area of security, and that the existence of the appropriate political atmosphere is essential, appears even more justified. For this and other provocative steps that have been taken by the United States do not testify to its intensions to settle its differences with the Soviet Union. Of course, such a development of events gives rise to concern in all of us. But all postwar historical experience testifies that we possess sufficient potential to deprive the United States of the opportunity to achieve unilateral advantages.

[Patsyuk] Comrade Legsanov from the settlement of Peredovaya in Stavropol Kray, and many other listeners, show a great interest in events in the Near East.

Their letters express anxiety over the fact that a dangerous seat of tension has remained in that region for many years and that Zionist-imperialist aggression against Arab peoples continues. It is therefore natural that their attention has been drawn by the recent visits to our country of representatives of the leadership of two Arab states, Libya and Syria, and by the results of meetings and talks that took place in Moscow. It is well known that the Soviet Union has always striven and is striving for the elimination of tension in the Near East, and invariably comes out on the side of the just cause of the Arab peoples. I will ask international affairs journalist Vladimir Vasiliyevich Peresada to talk about the situation in the region and about the results of the visits to the USSR of the Libyan and Syrian figures. Please go ahead.

[Peresada] In the memories of the present generation the Near East was, and remains, one of the hottest spots of the planet. A sharp struggle between the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples and imperialism has been underway in that region for decades. It suffices to recall that almost 20 years have passed since Israel carried out one of the largest-scale aggressions in the Near East, known by the name of the 6-Day War. There were other wars, too, after that, including the Israeli incursion into Lebanon and the direct complicity of the United States in the Lebanese adventure. It seems as if this took place recently. But time passes quickly and 4 years have already passed since that time, but meanwhile the consequences of the aggression remain. Tel Aviv annexed the Golan Heights which belong to Syria. No end can be seen to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza sector, and southern Lebanon. A potentially explosive situation also remains in the region as a whole. All of this not only tells negatively on the situation of Near East states, but also places under threat universal peace and security and hinders the improvement of the political climate in the international arena.

[Patsyuk] What are the reasons for such a situation?

[Peresada] To all who follow events in the Near East to any extent it is clear that it is the direct result of the policy of the forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, of their encouraging the expansionist course of Israel. In essence, the common aim of Washington and Tel Aviv took shape a long time ago: On the one hand to subject the Near East to American-Israeli dominion, and on the other, to turn the region into a bridgehead for carring out military-political provocations on a significantly greater scale. And this has recently been revealing itself more and more clearly. Under the Reagan administration the American military presence in the Near East has started to increase sharply. The hunt for bases in countries situated there has intensified. From Washington's viewpoint, through strengthening the U.S. military presence in the region, it would be possible to, first, paralyze the efforts of Arab states to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggressions, and second, ensure preparations for tough confrontation with the Soviet Union.

[Patsyuk] What sort of role is played in this by the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel?

[Peresada] The American-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation, legalized in 1983, became the crowning point of the line to link the actions of the United States and Israel and to globalize the Arab-Israeli conflict. Since then it has been constantly expanding and becoming ever more active. The military plans of the partners are co-ordinated. in particular on conducting joint maneuvers. An exchange of intelligence data takes place. American weapons which -- as, incidentally, has often been reported -- can be used not only by the United States itself but also by Tel Aviv, are stored on Israel's territory. And recently Israel officially joined the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative that is, Reagan's star wars program.

This is a most dangerous step. It means that Israel is becoming an accomplice in the American Adminstration's wide confrontation schemes, in its plans aimed at the militarization of space and at breaking the existing military-strategic balance in the world. In the statement to the Government of Israel, made through corresponding diplomatic channels, the Soviet Union warned it of that measure of responsibility that the Israeli leadership is taking on itself, thereby facilitating the aggravation of general tension in the world and therefore in the Near East too.

[Patsyuk] Vladimir Vasiliyevich, tell us, please, in greater detail, about the methods that the United States uses, in this, its Near East policy.

[Peresada] Events show that in Near East affairs, just as in the international arena, the United States is depending more and more openly on actions of force, on the notorious doctrine of neoglobalism. What is its essence? The essence is that the United States is trying to foist its will on other peoples, to destablize the situation in states that have taken the road of independent development, and to overthrow the existing regimes there. The main thrust of the doctrine is aimed against those, including Arab countries, who are conducting a progressive anti-imperialist course. This is why the United States carried out an armed attack on Libya and why in recent time, jointly with Israel, it is increasing the campaign of threats and preparations, getting ready to carry out aggression against another country that does not please it -- Syria. And again, like the cover for the strike against Libya, across the ocean they are using the very same method -- groundless accusations about aiding and abetting international terrorism. In hanging this label on independent states that do not want to reconcile themselves to imperialist domination, on national liberation movements, and in hiding behind it as a pretext, Washington is itself using terrorist methods,raised, moreover, to the rank of state policy.

Judging from the decisions of the recent conference in Tokyo of seven leaders of leading capitalist countries, such a course by the United States is generally shared by its closest partners. This makes the threat of new aggressive sorties by the United States, including in the Near East, even more serious and real.

In these complex conditions the task of frustrating imperialist intrigues, of ensuring in the Near East a settlement that will meet the fundamental interests of the poeples living there and the cause of consolidating universal peace, acquires an ever growing significance. The policy of the Soviet Union in the region is aimed at precisely this.

[Patsyuk] The essence of this policy was once expounded during the visit to our country of 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria.

[Peresada] Yes their meetings took place with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Soviet-Libyan and Soviet-Syrian talks took place. The sides share a common viewpoint: The responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean and of the Near East is carried fully by the United States and Israel. These states are striving to foist their military-political diktat on Arabs, to draw them into humiliating separate deals and to block the attainment of a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Joint documents decisively condemn the barbaric attack on Libya and the campaign of threats addressed at Syria, Israel's linking up to the transoceanic star wars program, and the American-Israeli alliance as a whole. A demand is contained for an immediate end to the policy of state terrorism that is being carried out by the United States and its allies. The Soviet Union confirmed the constancy of its position in support of the Libyan revolution. A readiness was expressed to develop cooperation with that country on a long-term basis and to give Libya assistance in strengthening its defense capability. It was also stated that the Soviet Union will continue to give all-round assistance and support to Syria and other Arab peoples in the struggle aginst imperialism and Zionism. The USSR and Syria confirmed their adherence to obligations according to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which is the durable basis of their relations. The participants in the talks in Moscow stressed with new force that the Near East needs peace -- not an ephemeral peace -- but a truly just and reliable one. Such a peace can only be attained on the basis of the removal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupid in 1967, with the implementation of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. These are the main principles on the basis of which it would be possible to unite the Near East knot. They are an integral part of the complex of proposals for a settlement put forward by the Soviet Union as far back as 1984.

[Patsyuk] How can one achieve such a settlement? You see all past experience, to the best of my knowledge, demonstrates the futility of attempts to solve the Near East problem by means of foisting on Arabs all kinds of separate deals with Israel, like that of Camp David.

[Peresada] The road to the goal lies through honest and collective efforts within the framework of an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinian people. And this was also stressed at the talks in Moscow, as was confirmed by the readiness of the participants to continue efforts with the aim of convening such a conference.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD091541 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[From the "Top Priority" program, presented by Pavel Kuznetsov "of the North American service of Radio Moscow" with "our usual panel" Profs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] The topic for today is Soviet-American relations seen in a broader context, namely in the framework of East-West relations. Being a European nation the Soviet Union attaches great significance to what's going on on the European Continent. This geographical factor is not the only one which warrants such a level of attention to the European situation. Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] You know I would like to link your question with the very sad event in Chernobyl. And you may ask me what it has to do with the European situation. And my answer is very simple. Just imagine for a while that a cruise missile from, for instance, Holland, was launched to the Soviet Union and Chernobyl was destroyed; this station was destroyed by the cruise from Holland. You know what that would mean?

[Kuznetsov] To the Dutch?

[Bogdanov] To the Dutch. It would mean the same as it means for us. The Dutch will suffer, though the cruise missile was launched from their territory, they suffer the same consequences because of the radiation, because of all these consequences, as we will suffer.

[Kuznetsov] You mean without our retaliatory strike?

[Bogdanov] Without our retaliatory strike. Now you may now understand at what I am aiming at: How closely all these problems are connected, and it's quite natural that NATO's policy on the European Continent is of great interest to us because of our security. Now I hope that it would be of the same interest to NATO's members and the American allies because of that very sad event which may be judged from that point of view too. What worries me, you know, I've been close, following very closely the last, the last NATO session. They have taken a decision, they have agreed to binaries, you know, being produced, but you know, all, even American allies, even American journalists, for instance Drew Middleton, noticed one thing, American military unilateralism, and I believe that unilateralism, American military unilateralism, it's a very big thing for discussion and for deliberation around this round table.

[Kuznetsov] Most scenarios of world war III describe a major confrontation in Europe, or a deep political crisis, as that first shot that would lead to a major confrontation and the movie "The Day After" is the first thing that comes to mind. In this respect my question to you, Professor Plekhanov: If there is a more active Europe in terms of arms control and disarmament, number one, can the United States benefit from this? And number two, would it be a more assertive European role in arms control, in establishing a better international climate, seen as a Soviet effort to split the ranks, as it is often described? Any initiative from the Soviet Union is seen as a wedge driven to split the allied ranks.

[Plekhanov] Yes, well, you know, splitting the ranks, that argument is used very often by the United States these days, and it's ironic that there's very little discussion, it sounds like a military command given to a line of soldiers standing, you know, and if this parallel, if we continue this parallel then, it's not the business of the privates to question the wisdom of the commands which are given to them, they are just to follow orders and indeed this line does sound like ordering the allies about without really letting them question the wisdom.

Now I think that when Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, voiced strong criticism of the Reagan administration's decision to break out of the SALT II treaty, I think that reflected the uneasiness even among the very close allies of the United States in Europe, uneasiness about this trend. And I, in reference to the first part of your question, I happen to believe that it is in the interests of the United States that Europe play a more active role and assert itself to a greater extent on questions of security, rather than just follow blindly the traditional precepts of what is called the Atlantic solidarity. I think that Atlantic solidarity, if there is a lot, real solidarity across the Atlantic Ocean, it need not be strengthened by such things as joint participation in the star wars. Of course there are links between the United States and Western Europe, historic links, cultural links, social, economic, what have you, and nobody in the Soviet Union questions those links. But when it's a joint endeavor in order to create a new danger both for Europe and for the world at large and for the United States, we have to question the wisdom of this blindly obeying American orders.

[Kuznetsov] As far as I understand, quite a number of Western European officials are torn between what is described as allied unity and the keen sense of survival. Survival is very much present on our minds as well. What do you think some NATO members can do to take the arms control process out of this current deadlock? Are there any ways, say Great Britain or other countries can contribute to this?

[Bogdanov] Your question is a very good one, you know. We understand that our European, American allies, NATO's members, they have a lot of difficulties, some of them political, some of them, if you like, military, some of them economical, but I'm absolutely sure, Pavel, that all of us on our European Continent, we are trying to find out some ways to defuse the situation and to find out some ways to approach arms control problems in some one way or the other. And I would like to emphasize, you know, that we may believe that America will go out of Europe but we are very realistic people, pragmatic people, and we are always thinking in terms of what is possible, not something, you know, imaginable, and we understand that Europe and the United States for many reasons they are one (?life), one union, NATO and things like that. But it doesn't mean that we should live on one continent as a hostile, you know, power, waiting for a war to break out from one day from the other. Europe is stuck to the peace by nuclear weapons. Let me quote a very recent event. Our leader met with the home minister, member of the ruling Conservative Party, Lord Whitelaw (?in the Kremlin) and to my mind he has suggested very interesting things to Britain.

[Kuznetsov] For some time major American allies in Europe insisted on the Soviet Union and the United States taking a lead in arms control. But we have a situation when the United States not only refuses to stop testing but has threatened to break out of the SALT II treaty. And this is what I meant by suggesting that West Europeans could play a more assertive role in arms control, like during that meeting with Lord Whitelaw, Mikhail Gorbachev suggested that the Soviet Union and Great Britain could have a joint initiative on a test ban. On one of our programs we mentioned Great Britain as one of the parties (?during) the trilateral talks on test ban in the late seventies they were broken off by the United States in 1980. When the United States, in my view, refuses to cooperate in the field of arms control, this should not be an end to our hopes.

[Plekhanov] You know, I think this is a very important undertaking and it's good that you emphasized it because, indeed, there is some frustration among some people (?while) the Soviet Union keeps up -- keeps coming up with new initiatives, and the United States refuses to discuss them or rejects them. What do you do in that situation? Do you forget about new initiatives, do you join the United States in the arms race, do you support the American approach to matters of nuclear weapons, or do you continue to press for it, to discuss these things with other nuclear powers?

I think that, of course, we are at a crossroads now, the situation is getting very dangerous and it's simply a duty of our government, maybe the most important duty, definitely the most important duty, to do whatever it can. I recall the old adage from back in the thirties; I think that that's a British saying. You know, a son asked the father: What did you do in the war, Daddy? And he said: Well, I tried to prevent the bloody thing. It's good to -- I mean, it's necessary to do everything possible to prevent the bloody thing, there will be no fathers and sons to discuss the matter afterwards.

[Bogdanov] But still there are fathers and sons.

[Plekhanov] There are now.

[Bogdanov] And still we invite our American [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Yes, while there are.

[Bogdanov] Yes, to join us in preventing this bloody thing.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, our time is up. That was "Top Priority," a weekly panel discussion from Radio Moscow. I am Pavel Kuznetsov. Good-bye till next time at the same wavelengths, a week from now.

U.S. EXERTING ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON LIBYA VIA ITALY

LD092149 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 9 TASS -- The Italian Government must give up importing oil and oil products from Libya, said U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, now staying in Italy. It will be wise for Rome to adopt such a decision, he said. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Armacost told reporters that the USA seeks to ensure that all West European countries refuse to import Libyan oil. The United States seeks to bring economic pressure on Tripoli in this way. In other words, the Reagan administration, by whipping up unbridled anti-Libyan campaign seeks to involve its West European allies heavier in that campaign.

CHALLENGER REPORT 'SIDESTEPS' PENTAGON GUILT

LD091441 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 9 TASS -- "Failure in the joint between the two lower segments of the right solid rocket motor" was the cause of the January 28 disaster of the "Challenger" shuttle space ship with seven astronauts on board. This conclusion was reached by the presidential commission that investigated the causes of the accident. Its report has just been published.

The decision to launch the "Challenger" was "flawed", the commission says. It reminded about the numerous warnings by specialists about shortcomings in the design of the ship's solid fuel boosters. These warnings however, were ignored. This was due to NASA's intent to keep to what the commission called an "overambitious" schedule of shuttle launchings, providing for 24 flights annually by 1990. The report sidesteps the question of who insisted on such a tight schedule of launchings but it is well known that the Pentagon has made extensive use of shuttle space ships to stage experiments in outer space within the framework of the "star wars" programme directed at developing space-strike weapons.

CHINA

HU YAOBANG DEPARTS ON WEST EUROPEAN VISIT

LD081013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The XINHUA agency has reported that Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, has left for a trip to a number of West European countries. He will make official visits to Great Britain, the FRG, France, and Italy.

Arrives in UK

LD090548 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] London June 9 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of China has arrived in Great Britain for a four-day official visit.

During the talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other officials, the sides will discuss questions of bilateral relations.

AMUR RIVER SHIPS RESUME USSR-PRC FREIGHT ROUTE

LD072036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Amur River workers have started regular cargo trips to the ports of the People's Republic of China. Here is a report from our correspondent Leonid Streykov.

The life of the Khabarovsk River port -- the largest port on the Amur -- does not slacken during the navigation period, neither on days off, nor on holidays. Masses of freight have to be delivered to the towns and villages along the river bank, especially to remote northern rayons. Vessels form the Amur also go to the ports of Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And this cargo motor vessel is getting ready for a voyage which is, for the time being, an unusual one -- its route leads to the port of Tongjiang, in the People's Republic of China. I asked the head of the Amur Shipping Line, Anatoliy Mikhailovich Sukhov, to comment on this event:

[Sukhov] After an almost 25-year break, the vessels of the Amur Shipping Line have renewed work on transporting freight between the ports of the USSR and the People's Republic of China. The first motor vessel to leave form Khabarovsk, was given the task of sailing to the port of Tongjiang, carrying soya beans. This voyage opened an international transportation route between Soviet ports and the Chinese port of Tongjiang, on the Sungari River. In all, nine vissels of the Amur Shipping Line will work on the long-distance route. Transportation of timber by river for export to China is also foreseen. Chinese vessels will be loaded with Soviet timber in the port of Nizhneleninskoye. Increasing trade turnover between the USSR and the PRC, serving as grounds for a renewal of river transportation, is considered by the Amur river workers to be one of the real steps on the path to restoring friendly relations of good-neighborliness between the two great peoples -- the Soviet and Chinese peoples -- and between the two neighboring states -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China.

U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISES CAUSE 'GROWTH OF TENSION'

LD091425 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- Political News analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Today the United States and Japan have started new joint military exercises off Japan's Honshu Island. Taking part in them are ten Japanese destroyers, three ships of the American 7th Fleet, submarines and P-3C anti-submarine planes. The stated aim of the exercises is for the allies to train in the conduct of anti-submarine warfare.

It also became known today that the Armed Forces of the United States and Japan, as reported by the Japanese newspaper "AKAHATA", are working out plans of jointly attacking the Soviet maritime territory, Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in the event of a "Contingency". Referring to official and military sources "AKAHATA" notes that the programme of joint Japanese-American operations to "ensure control" over the north-western part of the Pacific, which is now being drawn up in great secrecy, provides for "landing troops on the Kuril Islands". In January, the paper goes on, the commander of the American Marine Corps General Paul Kelly admitted in an article printed in a specialised collection that "with the help of allies" the Pentagon intends to strike simultaneous blows at Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, the Black Sea coast, eastern Baltic, etc.

The semi-official centre of strategic studies, that used to function in Tokyo, had prepared a report saying that in the event of a flareup of hostilities in any other area, for instance, in Central America, Japanese forces, depending on the situation, should be prepared jointly with the Armed Forces of the United States or even by themselves to attack the Soviet Far East, including the central part of maritime territory. The use of nuclear arms is "possible" in the course of such an operation, the report noted.

Matters are not limited to planning such aggressive actions. The necessary infrastructure for their implementation is being created and war games are being used to practice combat interaction of the United States and its allies in the Asian-Pacific region. The area of United States military bases on Hokkaido Island has been trebled in the past three and a half years alone.

"F-16" fighter-bombers, known to have a nuclear capability, are deployed in the north of Japan. They engage in joint exercises with Japanese "F-15" all-weather fighters intended to provide them with cover as they deliver massive strikes at ground targets. Tokyo has been drawn into the "Fleetex" regular United States naval exercises designed to determine the strength of the Soviet Union's Far Eastern defences.

The large-scale "Rimpac-86" naval exercises of the United States in the area of the Hawaii Islands are being conducted on a similarly provocative basis. Their scenario, as evidenced by the Japanese press, is in line with the American plans of delivering a strike at the Soviet Far Eastern coast in the area of Vladivostok, Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands.

But a new provocation is already in the making. In August the Pentagon plans to hold exercises of a naval strike force headed by the "New Jersey" battleship armed with "Tomohawk" nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the Sea of Japan near Soviet shores. Besides this battleship the exercises will involve also other United States naval ships with nuclear-missile weapons on board. To quote the Japanese newspaper "ASAHI" the American "Tomahawks" will play the role of "a knife presed to the Soviet Union's throat" during these exercises which are said to be of the nature of special reconnaissance.

These exercises, the paper writes, will be of an "exceptionally provocative nature" in respect of the USSR. And notwithstanding this there are officials in Japan who believe that that country's "self-defence force" could take part, if only "partly", in these militaristic games as well.

The above-stated only confirms the urgency of the recent Soviet Government statement on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the well-foundedness of the concern expressed in it over such actions by the United States and its allies leading to a dangerous growth of tension in that part of the globe.

U.S. Plans To Attack Kurils

LD091428 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 9 TASS -- The Armed Forces of Japan and the United States are working out plans of joint attack on the Soviet Kuril Islands, Sakhalin and the maritime territory in case of "contingency," the AKAHATA newspaper reported today, quoting local government and military sources.

It became known, for instance, that the "landing operation on the Kurils" was envisaged in the top-secret programme of joint Japanese-American operations on "exercising control" over the northwestern part of the Pacific, currently in the making.

In January this year, the newspaper said, General Paul Kelly, commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, acknowledged for the first time in his article in a publication prepared by the American Naval Society that the Pentagon, aided by the allies, intended to deal simultaneous strikes at Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, the Black Sea coast, the eastern Baltic, and so on in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in any other region, for instance in central Europe.

The Tokyo-based semi-official Centre for Strategic Studies prepared a report saying that, depending on the situation, the Japanese troops jointly with the U.S. Armed Forces or even acting on their own should be prepared for an assault on the Soviet Far East, including the central part of the maritime territory.

Use of nuclear weapons was possible in the operation, the report said.

AKAHATA emphasised that during the last three years and a half the area under American military bases in the northern Island of Hokkaido, adjacent to the USSR, trebled.

The deployment of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers of the U.S. Air Force was under way in northern Japan. They conducted constant exercises with Japanese planes that were to cover their operations on making massive strikes against ground targets.

Tokyo already joined the regular U.S. naval exercises, code-named Fleetex, designed to imitate assault on the USSR along the so-called strategic arc of the Aleutian-Kuril Islands.

Using bases of its Far Eastern ally, the Pentagon decided to conduct in August provocative exercises in the Sea of Japan. Involved in the manoeuvres would be a strike naval group led by the battleship New Jersey -- a floating launch-pad for nuclear cruise missiles.

All that was directed at establishing a system of Tokyo's automatic involvement in the war in the Far East by the U.S. command even if a conflict in the other part of the world would have no relation whatsoever to Japan's security, AKAHATA observed.

"Actually, the point at issue is that our country can at any time become an arena of nuclear confrontation," the newspaper emphasised.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BASE SAID BEING BUILT IN ROK

SK070908 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] According to foreign press reports form Seoul, a new underground nuclear (?base) is being constructed at a location a few kilometers from Camp (Oasis):

Camp(Oasis), a U.S. military base that is one of the 40 large-scale Pentagon facilities on the Korean peninsula, is deployed near Kongju in South Chungchong Province. In (?1983), the South Korean authorities and the U.S. military (?authorities) forcibly made all the residents of this area move.

This area has been surrounded by barbed wire and proclaimed an off-limits area. The facilities are treated as top secret. Under the pretext of ensuring state security and keeping it confidential, a national assemblyman of the South Korean opposition party was prevented form making a query in Seoul's National Assembly. Even a noting of this fact was deleted in the minutes of the National Assembly.

The secret, hovever, is being revealed. As noted by a foreign publication, the Pentagon is planning to move a U.S. nuclear base from Okinawa, Japan to Camp (Oasis). Even without this, South Korea has been turned into a large U.S. nuclear base complex. Some 1,000 nuclear weapons are stockpiled in the area south of the 38th Parallel. In terms of capacity, this is more than (?820) times that of the atomic bomb that the United States dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 [words indistinct] U.S. nuclear weapons are now deployed in an area of 100 sq km in South Korea.

"Team Spirit," an annual military exercise, is conducted for a hypothetical nuclear attack. For instance, an exercise for using a nuclear weapon was conducted in the landing exercise of Navy and Air Force ground warfare units near Pohang in the course of the "Team Spirit-86" military exercise this past spring.

It is time that Washington and Seoul listened to the voice of reason and stopped encouraging the source of the misfortune of tension and war, but they have not done so. The situation on the Korean peninsula remains an entangled [word indistinct] knot in the Far East because of the imperialist maneuvers.

Building up nuclear weapons in South Korea, Washington is making this region [words indistinct] for confrontation with the socialist countries and nuclear [words indistinct].

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV, ENTOURAGE IN HUNGARY

Addresses Rally

LD091228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at a Soviet-Hungarian friendship meeting at Csepel Industrial Center on 9 June -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades! I thank you cordially for the warm and cordial reception. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, dear Comrade Kadar, and all Hungarian friends for the kind words spoken here about our country and Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

This is not my first time in Budapest; this latest meeting in your beautiful capital and acquaintance with the factory are grounds for saying that the country is living at a good working pace. Here, with you in Csepel, one feels the atmosphere that I know so well from meetings with Soviet labor collectives, of taking an interest not only in the affairs of one's own enterprise, but also in those of the country. The desire to work not in the old way, but as the present requires, is apparent.

Yesterday, Comrade Kadar and I had a meaningful discussion. We talked about the acute changes in the world, the problems of world socialism, how Hungary and the Soviet Union are accomplishing the tasks set by their party congresses. The core of these tasks, both in the Soviet Union and in Hungary, is obvious: to work even better, still more efficiently, as the present requires.

Time does not allow any other choice for us, for you, or the other fraternal countries. It poses a new historic challenge to the capacity of socialism for creative search. We do not have the right to mark time, to lag behind.

It is only by stepping up the pace that we will be able to place the huge reserves and opportunities of socialism more fully at the service of the working man. This also means consolidating the positions of our countries, world socialism on the international arena, raising its authority and increasing its attractive force and its effect on the course of events and the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This is where the basic sense and aim of the strategy, elaborated by our party, lies -- of accelerating the socioeconomic development of Soviet society. This task, as you can understand, is great and complex in scale, in the approaches to it, and in methods of solution. In essence, we have just set about fulfilling it. We have achieved the first -- modest as yet, it is true -- results. Much lies ahead. Is everything clear here? Perhaps not everything as yet. The aim is clear, so is the line: it is the intensification of the whole national economy on the basis of the introduction of the most advanced equipment and technology. It is the reorganization of the whole system of management, in conformity with the demands of today, a bold reform of the economic mechanism on the basis of an improvement in centralized planning and full financial autonomy. Thus, it is a matter, if you like, of a resolute renewal of many aspects of Soviet society and a deep psychological reorganization. The course, I repeat, is clear. It has been approved by the congress, by the whole party, by the people. But the tactics, methods, and forms of implementation of the course mapped out are still to be finally developed and specified, on the basis, of course, of everything that has been verified in practice in our country as well as in the fraternal countries. We see the key to success in the lively creative work of the masses, in the broadest possible development of their spontaneous activity.

This cannot be attained without further improvement of socialist democracy which grants working people a genuinely leading role -- the role of being in veritable control in production, society, and the state. We proceed from the point that we need more dynamism, more social justice, more democracy -- in a word, more socialism. In this, the CPSU sees the main source and reserve of the acceleration of society's development. And such a line, such an approach is fervently supported by our workers, by all working people, and regarded by them as a matter of vital interest. The countries of the socialist community have one more source of acceleration that our party intends to use, and to a fuller extent. This is the exchange of experience in building up socialism. The CPSU regards with attention and respect the search for solutions to difficult economic and social tasks that is being conducted in your country, in Hungary, and in other socialist countries. We are glad to see our friends' achievements and try to take everythings that is useful and suitable for country. It goes without saying -- and we know it from our own experience -- that nobody is completely insured against failures and miscalculations. But we Communists have a decisive criterion for the justification of the experiment, of its rightness. This criterion is the strengthening of socialism in practice, in all spheres -- economic, political, and spiritual.

The point now is also to move international cooperation between socialist countries into high gear and to broaden it and produce more results, and to renew the mechanism for political and economic cooperation, including that within the CEMA framework.

For example, Soviet and Hungarian scientists, economists, and economic planners are working on organizing joint enterprises, mixed firms, scientific groups and laboratories, and it is right that they are taking shape in priority areas such as machine-building, electronics, microelectronics, robot equipment, and biotechnology. This task, I think, also concerns the people of Csepel for indeed, figuratively speaking, the shop floors of your works also mark the frontline of the struggle for a more dynamic and well-founded union between socialism and the latest equipment and technology. Today it is also the frontline of modern cooperation between fraternal parties, peoples, and states. Your labor, like the labor of thousands of other work collectives, is expressed in the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for CEMA countries.

As you will understand, comrades, at your meeting here I cannot pass over the international side of things, or international affairs. Foreign policy has long since ceased to be the domain of diplomats. It concerns each person, his fate and his life. That is the reality of our times and the reality of the nuclear age. One and a half months ago, calamity struck. A reactor at the Chernobyl AES went out of commission. People were killed. This terrible misfortune gave rise to grief in the hearts of people in many countries. I want to take this opportunity to express gratitude to you, the citizens of Hungary, for your sympathy, solidarity, and willingness to help. We are carrying out a painstaking investigation of the technical reasons for the accident, and are drawing lessons from them. We are doing and will do everything to guard against similar accidents in the future. We are strengthening security measures at all nuclear power stations, at those now working and those that are being built.

Chernobyl reminds us again and again that man has put truly fantastic forces into operation, forces that must be strongly kept in check. You know the USSR has put forward concrete proposals on seriously strengthening the international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, and we intend to achieve this.

One could, for example, think about organizing -- within the IAEA framework -- cooperation between the countries who lead the nuclear power industry in order to design an economic and, most importantly, more reliable new generation reactor.

Particular attention should be given to elaboration of the matter of material, moral, and psychological damage in cases of nuclear accidents. We believe that in this matter there should be an established procedure by which states would assume responsibility for giving free medical assistance, housing, and other material support for those affected. It goes without saying, moreover, that any attempts to make use of the accident to whip up tension and distrust in relations between states must be eliminated.

There is yet another side to nuclear safety: the prevention of nuclear terrorism. Instances are known of premeditated damage being done to enterprises of the nuclear industry in the United States and Western Europe, and theft of highly enriched fissionable materials. This is why it is a matter of exceptional importance to work out a reliable system of measures for the prevention of nuclear terrorism in any of its manifestations.

The peaceful atom, just as peaceful space, requires the united efforts of all states in resolving these issues, not in a selected circle, but at a broad international forum with the participation of all interested states.

But this is not the only lesson that we must all learn from accidents in the nuclear power industry, and the accident at Chernobyl. There is absolutely no comparison with the possible consequences of the explosion of even the very smallest nuclear bomb by present standards. There are tens of thousands of nuclear charges accumulated in the world and each of them -- I stress -- just one of them -- would be capable of inflicting a catastrophe of dimensions simply inconceivable. So there you have, comrades, the realities of our nuclear age.

Our approach to international affairs could be expressed in the following way: Nuclear war is intolerable; nuclear weaponry must be destroyed. Using this as a point of departure, the Soviet Union has put forward a program, which can be achieved in practice, for eliminating nuclear weaponry. It is supported by our friends and allies and all sober-minded people. This is why, comrades, we stand so firmly on the issue of nuclear tests. To ban them is to put the first solid barrier on the path of the buildup of mass destruction weaponry. The way in which states regard this problem can serve as a kind of touchstone for testing their policies. Those who strive for eliminating nuclear weaponry call for a ban. Those who cling to such weaponry do everything possible to enable tests to continue.

It will soon be 1 year since the Soviet Union stopped carrying out nuclear explosions. This is testimony to a serious, responsible attitude toward the problems of war and peace. Just look at the United States on the other hand: There, they cannot imagine a day without testing nuclear weapons. They say: In present conditions, it is impossible to either increase or improve the existing potential without them.

Well, it is true that you cannot improve old weapons without new tests; nor can you develop new ones. But this is precisely what we want. The Soviet Union proposes that an end be put to nuclear weapons. That is why we took the risk, for the sake of peace, of extending our unilateral moratorium. The Soviet Union is urging the United States to follow our example and then to come to an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests forever, given comprehensive reliable monitoring of such an agreement.

But judging by all accounts in Washington, they are willing only to risk the fate of mankind for the sake of their own selfish interests. It is an absurd, immoral, and very dangerous policy.

And there is something else I cannot fail to mention here in Budapest -- the situation in Europe. So many nuclear weapons have been amassed here that our densely populated continent has become, literally, the most explosive place on the planet. We have put forward a new plan at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the object of which is to rid Europe of Soviet and American medium-range missiles. In all, these amount to several hundred nuclear warheads capable of transforming the soil of Europe into a fiery Gehenna.

A unique opportunity has been provided for blazing the trail of nuclear disarmament in Europe and in the world as a whole.

True, Britain and France also have nuclear weapons. So far, they are not the subject of any talks. Our position is as follows: The main thing is that this potential is not increased if the USSR and the United States destroy their medium-range missiles. But we are willing to go even further, and have already proposed to London that if it gives up nuclear weapons, the USSR will reduce its nuclear means on a commensurate scale.

Of course, this problem cannot be solved all at once. But it is possible to act gradually, to reach agreement, say, on a reciprocal, step-by-step and equvalent reduction in nuclear potentials on principles of identical security and under reliable monitoring. The Soviet Union is willing to start such talks both with Britain and with France.

We are asked what will happen in the field of nonnuclear weapons, for there are a great many of these in Europe, too, and they themselves represent a formidable danger.

Our countries are in favor of a substantial reduction of conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. They are about to discuss such a program, worked out in detail and calculated for a specific period, at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which opens tomorrow in Budapest. Comrades. we are living through a difficult and complex time, but I say with complete conviction that mankind is capable not only of surviving but also of learning to live in a humane way, that is, in conditions of peace and freedom. But it is necessary to struggle for this, to struggle persistently and together, not only against the threat of war but for the strengthening of international interaction between states for the mastering both of our planet and of space. In the next few days the USSR will put forward at the United Nations a certain proposal which is important in principle. Its essence is simple: to make space an arena of star peace and not an arena of star wars. It is within the power of mankind by means of joint, concerted actions to make a jump forward in the exploration and use of the universe in the interests of our common terrestrial needs. The program is a serious and large-scale one. We propose establishing within the framework of the United Nations a world space organization for its realization. This would meet the interests of all states -- large, medium, and small. The experience accumulated by the socialist countries in Interkosmos testifies that this is precisely the case.

Comrades, history has developed in such a way that the destinies of socialism in our countries have been closely interwoven from the very beginning. The victory of the socialist revolution in Russia opened up the prospect for the establishment of the power of the Hungarian workers.

The heroic struggle for the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919 -- and the Csepel proletariat, too, took part in it -- in its own way also helped the confirmation of Soviet power on Russian soil. Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the first generation of Soviet and Hungarian Communists bequeathed to us the truth of proletarian class solidarity. It helps to embody in life--and also when it is necessary to boldly defend our common gains -- all that is best and valuable in the relations between our peoples: communist aims and ideals.

Dear comrades, once again I thank you for your warm welcome. I wish you and the whole Hungarian people successes in socialist construction and in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. May peace and cooperation triumph in your land, in Europe and beyond its borders! [Applause]

You have here before you a picture -- it was painted by the People's Artist of the Russian Federation, Venyamin Mikhaylovich Sibirskiy. In the picture, which he called "Greeting to Hungarian Workers," Sibirskiy depicted Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Szamuely Tibor in May 1919 during their meeting in Red Square in Moscow. The painting of this picture was based on an interesting fact -- first of all the presence of Comrade Szamuely Tibor at these celebrations in Moscow. Vladimir Ilich Lenin at that time wrote and conveyed to Szamuely a letter to Hungarian workers, which was published on 29 May in PRAVDA, under the headline "Greetings to Hungarian Workers." It was precisely this that inspired the artist of the Russian Federation to create such a work. It is very symbolic, and this is the most fitting moment, on behalf of our party and our people, to present it to the people of Csepel and through them to the Hungarian people, too. [Applause]

You are, of course familiar, at least the older generation, with Vladimir Ilich Lenin's letter -- "Greeting to Hungarian Workers." It was written by him in 1 night, by hand, and we have made photographic copies of this letter, where we have Lenin's hand, so that we can also make a presentation to you, on this solemn day of our meeting with you, during the friendly visit by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Hungary. Allow me to present this to you. [Applause]

[Moscow TASS in English at 1211 GMT on 9 June omits paragraphs 3 and 4.]

TASS Reports Kadar Speech

LD091308 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 9 TASS -- 'By acting in agreement with its allies, using its means and possibilities, Hungary will further strive to contribute to the attainment of common aims. Together with the Soviet friends we proceed from the premise that today no task is more important than persevering fight for peace, for mankind's security," Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said. The Hungarian leader was addressing a Hungarian-Soviet friendship rally at the Csepel machine-tool manufacturing plant, which was attended by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian-Soviet talks, which were held, Janos Kadar stressed, "have again reaffirmed that our unity is durable and indestructible, since the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are unanimous, on the basis of the common basic interests and long-term objectives, in the evaluation of questions of building socialism and of the international situation."

Hungary and the Soviet Union, the Hungarian leader continued, share the "determination to continue developing bilateral Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in all fields and elevate it to a higher level, and in international affairs -- to fight jointly for the attainment of the common aims, for improvement of relations, for lasting peace, and for the mankind's safe future free from weapons of mass destruction".

"Our party and people," Janos Kadar continued, "following with much interest and sympathy the work of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and welcome its decision. The objectives and aspirations spelled out in the Leninist spirit are also an incentive in the implementation of our plans, in further creative quest and work. We are convinced that as a result of the Soviet Union's dynamic development more favourable conditions will be created for our labour effort, too."

Touching upon the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the Hungarian leader said that the "Warsaw Treaty states will again raise their voice in defence of peace and come out resolutely for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We wish everybody on earth to live freely and feel safe, that security be built on the solid foundation of multilateral cooperation."

Speaks With Workers

LD091643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Report by "our special correspondents" in Budapest; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Csepel is the name of an island in the southern part of Budapest. It has become the name of an industrial giant. It is also called the Red Csepel. It is here that the Hungarian proletariat was born almost a century ago. During his visit to the Csepel Machine Tool Building Works, Comrade Gorbachev showed interest in the introduction of scientific and technological achievements into production, in the organization of labor, and in improving the management system of this large enterprise.

[Video shows Csepel Works entrance and then a group of people. Kadar, director of works, Raisa Gorbacheva, Gorbachev, three unidentified men -- left to right, on screen. The next clip shows a group with Kadar, Gorbacheva, and Gorbachev talking to workers who surround them]

[Gorbachev, addressing a grey-haired woman worker] How is work going?

[Interpreter] Thank you, it is going well.

This was also discussed in the shops and during a conversation with the management and during the course of viewing an exhibition of new technology and new production especially prepared at the works.

[Video shows Gorbachev, Gorbacheva, and unidentified officials seated at a "U"-shaped table. At the other side of the table a group of officials is sitting. Two standing officials appear to be reading from notes. The next clip shows a VDT with a keyboard and another one with aninscription in Russian: An X-ray Triplex-type feeder]

Many of the new Csepel machine tools are destined for the USSR: Deliveries to our country this year alone will be worth the large sum of R20 million. [Video shows other equipment and machines. Video then shows Gorbachev addressing a crowd that surrounds him. Raisa Gorbacheva is behind him and Kadar, slightly behind Gorbachev, is to his left]

[Gorbachev] Your output is valued highly in our country. [Pauses, to allow interpreter to translate, and continues] This is how it is today, but tomorrow's requirements will be higher still. We also understand that you, too, will make greater demands of us. Let us move together, move together, there is no other way. I wish you success. [Video shows Gorbacheva, her husband, and Kadar, all smiling. Gorbachev waves; those surrounding him wave back and applaud. Video then shows Gorbachev sitting at a table and writing, a group of workers and officials surrounding him]

Comrade Gorbachev made a memorial entry in the diary of the Peace Socialist Labor Team.

Tours Factory

LD091838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the Csepel Machine-Building Works. At the works he was met by Comrade Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Comrade Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest City Party Committee; Comrade Ernszt, first secretary of the 21st District Party Committee, and representatives of the party organization of the works' collective. Workers presented flowers to the eminent Soviet vistor.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar walked through sections and acquainted themselves with the technology of modern product manufacturing. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was accorded a cordial welcome everywhere. In his conversation with machine-builders, he was interested in the implementation of achievements of scientific and technical progress, the organization of production, the activity of the enterprise's council, and pointed out the need to further develop the creative cooperation of workers, engineers, and scientists in the fraternal countries.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made an entry in the diary of a team called Peace, one of the leaders at the enterprise. The name of the team, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wrote, particularly expresses the aspirations of all working people. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, will spare no effort to provide peace and security for peoples in the world.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev acquainted himself with an exhibition on display at the works. Its exhibits depict achievements of Hungarian enterprises and research bodies that are taking part in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. After touring the works, a meeting of Soviet-Hungarian friendship took place. In the name of the enterprise's workers and specialists, the Soviet visitor was greeted by Barusz, head of the economic department, and Simoncsik, a fitter-locksmith.

Tours Biotechnology Association

LD091650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In the second half of the day, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the (Mereklon) biotechnical association, which is based at the Rozmaring Agricultural Cooperative. There are 18 scientific research, agricultural, industrial, and foreign trade organizations within the association. The eminent guest was warmly welcomed by Krasnai, first secretary of the MSZMP Pest County Committee. A talk took place with leaders of the cooperative and the association. Murvai, chairman of the cooperative, spoke of achievements in the sphere of biotechnology. Scientists and production workers have achieved high results in cultivating and growing virus-free sowing materials for potatoes, fruit, and berry crops, and decorative plants.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the laboratories and spoke with scientists. He noted the importance of the work done by the cooperative and association for the further development of science and agricultural production of fraternal countries.

Visits Budapest City Center

LD091752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the center of the Hungarian capital. On the squares and streets, he was greeted in heartfelt fashion by city residents. Lively conversations took place with the people of Budapest. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was accompanied by Janos Kadar; Szepvoelgyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council; Szuecs, first secretary of the Fifth District Party Committee, and (Szekerez), chairman of the district council.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was accompanied by Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Szueroes, secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Meets With MSZMP Members

LD091644 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 9 TASS -- A meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with Janos Kadar and other leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party was held on June 9. Taking part in the meeting were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the HSWP, chairman of the Central Committee of the HSWP, secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Taking part in the meeting were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Medvedev, other Soviet comrades.

There was a comradely conversation on topical questions of the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th Congress of the HSWP. Priority attention was paid to prospects for the development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

The sides confirmed the resolve of the CPSU and the HSWP to develop interaction in all the spheres of socialist construction, to enrich the contents of interparty and interstate ties, to promote in every way the enhancement of the efficiency of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, introduction of its new progressive forms.

The principled importance of concerted efforts of fraternal socialist countries in the struggle to safeguard peace, to ensure international security and disarmament was emphasized during the conversation. The will of both countries was expressed to continue strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the most important factor of peace and social progress.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, mutual understanding and complete unity.

Moscow TV Interviews

LD092052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Special Correspondent Georgiy Zubkov in Budapest on 9 June; Kadar in Hungarian fading into Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] [Zubkov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, you have already given your impressions in the speech you just made at Csepel, and you have given your impressions about the progress of the talks and the prospect for development. What are your personal impressions of this trip and the meeting with Comrade Kadar?

[Video shows Gorbachev, Gorbacheva, and Kadar standing in a large group of people in one of Budapest's squares]

[Gorbachev] I am very glad that you put the question that way. Aside from the great political import that this visit has -- and it does indeed have great political import because of the great problems we face as we determined with Comrade Kadar and with the Soviet and Hungarian leadership — our world is changing, the world of socialism and the world in general, the world as a whole. There are many problems. The dynamism of events is great. This requires a regular exchange of opinions and comparison of viewpoints, more so in view of the fact that we are now living -- there is no point in hiding it, we have to say this frankly -- we are now living in an uneasy world. Yesterday, therefore, we examined everything very carefully with Comrade Kadar, having met in an atmosphere of confidentiality and cordiality. I have to say that yesterday we spent a total of 7 hours with Comrade Kadar, with a short break, and we did not have enough time. These were long and intensive talks and we are very pleased. We have become even closer. We have no problems that today might be worrying, of a kind that might be the subject of special examination at this meeting. I am thinking of relations between the two parties and the peoples of our countries. But we have entered a new stage, we have new problems, and this was the center of our attention, if one is to talk about bilateral relations. Now I will answer your question.

From the human point of view I feel very well indeed here, because we got to know Comrade Kadar and Comrade [name indistinct] a very long time ago. [Video shows Gorbachev turning to woman at Kadar's side] We even spent a vacation together, we remembered that, and, what is there to hide? (?I meet) Comrade Kadar as an old friend. Our relations have never been clouded. Our relations have been filled -- in the best possible meaning of the words -- with humanity, relations of trust, and frankness. We are always charmed to meet with Janos Kadar.

I would like to say that it was pleasant for me to have this meeting and many useful things came out of this conversation. I believe that we will have a meeting with the leadership in a few hours. I think that this visit will be of great significance to the further development of our relations and for strengthening our cooperation in all aspects, both concerning the development of socialism at the present stage and concerning joint efforts in the defense of peace and in improving the international situation.

Comrade Kadar and I must continue together to deepen our cooperation and the interaction of our parties. You know, when fruitful cooperation, (?fratenral) mutual trust, and a friendly atmosphere are maintained at this level of political leadership [words indistinct].

You know, when Comrade Kadar and I began our conversation yesterday, after our greetings we said almost the very same thing in different words. We began our meeting and, as always, there were no topics that could not be discussed. That is how it was -- I had positive impressions and good sentiments. I would like to say that the Hungarian people have achieved great successes under the leadership of the party. You probably heard about our meeting today. We both spoke about problems, and that is also reality. Both achievements and problems are reality, and that is how it will always be as long as there is progress. We will resolve them. Whether they are difficult or simple, we will resolve them.

[Kadar] I say, to our benefit. I would like to mention that today, before [word indistinct], when we met with the collective of the Csepel Machine-tool Building Works, after all this meeting [word indistinct] confirms that we are working in modern way. It was further shown that the meeting took place in a very good atmosphere. It seemed to me personally that our unity, when it is brought about in all seriousness between Gorbachev and Kadar, is much greater. And I was very well [word indistinct] conditions for the opportunity to develop even further our bilateral relations, and even more united and [word indistinct]. And I say this, we struggle in the world from deep internal conviction. I wish Comrade Gorbachev good health with his Soviet leadership, and great success in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. And in seeing these great tasks ahead, we do not envy you! [Video shows Kadar and Gorbachev laughing]

[Gorbachev] Together, shoulder to shoulder!

Kadar Hosts Banquet

LD091851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium [as heard] and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic today gave a comradely banquet in honor of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades Kadar and Gorbachev made speeches at the banquet. The speeches were listened to with great attention and were met with prolonged applause. The banquet proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

Officials Hold Press Conference

LD092057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A group of Soviet experts, which is in Budapest in connection with the friendly visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Hungary and with the Warsaw Pact member-states Political Consultative Committee's conference, today held a press conference on the international situation and ways of improving it. Replies were given to numerous questions by journalists about the Soviet peace initiatives and the new constructive proposals put forward in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at the Soviet-Hungarian friendhsip meeting held in the Csepel Machine-tool Building Works.

Delegation Members Listed

LD100835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 08800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Members of a Soviet delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who are currently in Hungary on a friendly visit, left Moscow today for Budapest for a routine session of the Warsaw Pact Political and Consultative Committee.

The delegation comprises Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Ligachev, and Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo members; Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Barabash and other comrades. The send-off party included Barabash, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

SOKOLOV, AKHROMEYEV MEET WITH SFRY'S CANADI

LD092156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] On 9 June, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Colonel-General Canadi, JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] chief of the General Staff, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. A friendly conversation took place on issues of mutual interest. Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD091354 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today received new ambassador of the French Republic to the Soviet Union, Yves Pagniez.

Questions of cooperation between the two countries in the light of the upcoming Soviet-French summit meeting were in the focus of attention during the conversation.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet Union invariably declares for the development of political and other relations with France, viewing them as an important positive factor of European and world politics. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the present state of these relations and expressed the opinion that in the present situation in the world, the further widening of mutual understanding between the USSR and France, which the visit of the French president to the Soviet Union is called upon to promote, would lead to the lessening of war danger, promote the revival of detente and confidence, suit the aims of the consoidation of international security.

The conversation passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

MITTERRAND TO VISIT 'FIRST HALF' OF JULY

LD091710 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of July on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

AUSTRIA'S WALDHEIM WINS ELECTION DESPITE 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN'

LD082205 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 8 Jun 86

["The Failure of One Unseemly Undertaking" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The elections of a federal president for the coming six years have been held in Austria. Kurt Waldheim, representative of the Austrian People's Party (OVP), who in the past held the posts of the minister of foreign affairs and of the U.N. Secretary-General, has been elected the republic's president.

The new head of state is a prominent political figure of Austria. During his term of office as the U.N. Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim had declared for raising the efficiency of the United Nations Organisation in the cause of strengthening international peace and security, had called for maintaining the relaxation of tension, for curbing the arms race and for implementing disarmament measures, and had played an active role in the passage of the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly on the Middle East after Israel's aggression against Arab countries in 1967.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. Administration and Zionist circles resorted to a flagrant interference in the pre-election struggle and launched a campaign of personal hostile attacks against Waldheim in an attempt to influence the outcome of the presidential elections. The entire hostile campaign which pursued quite definite aims was based on accusations that during World War Two Waldheim had served with the German Army, which he himself did not deny -- and had allegedly participated in "punitive operations" in the Balkans. The U.S. Department of Justice even announced that it was discussing the question of whether Waldheim should be put on the "list of foreigners who are forbidden to enter the United States" in view of his service in the German Army. At the same time Yitzhaq Moda'i, Israeli minister of justice, admitted that the Israeli Government had no evidence of Waldheim's involvement in war crimes.

Apparently with a view to somehow fill the "gap" the World Jewish Congress, according to a report of the Austrian weekly "WOCHENPRESSE", offered a bribe of 150,000 dollars to a certain Sokrates Chatsisvangelis, a participant in the Greek resistance movement, for him to give the "needed testimony" against Waldheim.

It is now becoming increasingly clear that the true causes of the hostile campaign against Waldheim are not connected with his past. Moreover, the accusations originate from those who shelter thousands of Nazi war criminals in the United States from a just retribution. The accusations originate from those who at the end of World War Two organised the "rat trail" through which SS men, who had gone over to work for U.S. secret services, were smuggled to Latin and North Americas via Switzerland and Italy. The accusations originate from those who in every way hinder the passing of a sentence on Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyons", who is guilty of the death of thousands of French patriots.

The accusations orginate from those who have been for almost four decades sheltering in the USA Andrija Artukovic, the "minister of the interior" of the so-called "Croatian Government", who had been sentenced to death by a Yugoslav Court. On personal instructions of that inveterate war criminal, more than 700,000 residents of Yugoslavia had been murdered.

Michael Graff, OVP general secretary, in a telegram sent to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, has demanded public explanantions and apologies in connection with the report in the weekly "WOCHENPRESSE". The telegram says that the accusations levelled at Waldheim are of "unjust and slanderous" character, and "are in no way confirmed by a documentary evidence."

The unseemly undertaking of the Zionists and of their patrons in the Washington adminstration has been viewed among U.N. circles as one of components of "psychological warfare" launched by Zionist forces and the government of the USA against the United Nations in order to discredit the world body. Thus, Claude de Kemoularia, permanent representative of France at the United Nations, has pointed out that he regarded the malicious attacks on Waldheim as part of the anti-UNO campaign apart from "revenge" upon Waldheim himself. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar has voiced misgivings that the campaign may be used in order to harm the United Nations Organisation still more.

TASS NOTES RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ

LD091726 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 9 TASS -- The resignation of Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has been announced here. The decision was taken after the candidate from the Socialist Party of Austria was defeated at the elections of the federal president of the Austrian Republic for the first time in the post-war period. The board meeting of the ruling Austrian Socialist Party approved Sinowatz's proposal on appointing Franz Vranitzky, the present finance minister, the new head of the Austrian Federal Government. According to press reports, Fred Sinowatz will retain the post of the Austrian Socialist Party Chairman.

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER CITED ON ELECTIONS

LD101013 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 10 TASS--The Communist Party of Austria favours the implementation of the "progressive alternative" aimed at ensuring a lasting peace and consistently defending the interests of factory and other workers.

This has been underlined by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, in a statement on the results of the country's presidential elections.

He pointed out that the Austrian Communists consistently sought the creation of more jobs, expansion of the social, political and democratic rights of the working people, and universal disarmament and peace.

The Communist Party of Austria called on the working class to step up the campaign for their rights.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH PCI LEADER NAPOLITANO

LD091723 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS -- There was a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today between Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Policy and International Ties of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party Giorgio Napolitano.

During the conversation which passed in a friendly and constructive spirit there was an exchange of opinions on a number of key problems of the present-day international situation.

In focus of discussion were questions of East-West relations, the need to revive detente in international life, to prevent nuclear war and stop the arms race. Tendencies and processes developing in Europe, questions of the Mediterranean situation, problems of the struggle against international terrorism were also discussed.

The sides exchanged opinions on the ways of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy, between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party.

Taking part in the meeting were member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, Senator Piero Pieralli.

RYZHKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO SOVIET-SWEDISH SISTER CITY MEETING

LD092232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of sister cities of the USSR and Sweden have gathered at the first meeting in the history of our relations. It is being held in Petrazavodsk, which has long-standing sister city links with the Swedish town Umea. The representatives of eight Soviet towns and oblasts and eight Swedish towns and provinces, and the leaders of friendship societies of the two countries are discussing the main issue: the role and place of the towns of the USSR and Sweden in the movement of the international public for peace, detente, and disarmament.

The greetings of Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlsson, the prime minister of Sweden, to those taking part in the meeting, stress the positive significance of the friendly links between the publics of the two countries in the cause of consolidating peace on the European Continent, strengthening friendship and mutual understanding and expanding Soviet-Swedish cultural cooperation.

ALIYEV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN IN KREMLIN

LD091853 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Geydar Aliyev today received in the Kremlin prominent representative of the FRG business circles, President of the board of "Deutsche Bank" Friedrich Wilhelm Christians at the latter's request. There was an exchange of opinions on some economic, financial and crediting matters.

On the same day, there were conversations of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet part of the USSR-FRG commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Aleksey Antonov, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Marchuk, with Friedrich Wilhelm Christians. Matters of the deepening of mutually-advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation of Soviet organizations with FRG firms were discussed.

Friedrich Wilhelm Christians was also received by Chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank Viktor Dementsev.

SOVIET, CUBAN SHIPS HIT IN ANGOLAN PORT

TASS Reports 'Terrorist' Attack

LD061654 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- A terrorist act was staged on June 5 against merchant marine ships of the U.S.S.R. and Cuba as they were being unloaded in Namibe port, Angola. As a result of sabotage explosions two Soviet ships -- The Kapitan Vislobokov and the Kapitan Chirkov -- were seriously damaged. There are no casualties among the ships' crews. Competent Soviet authorities began an investigation.

Attention is attracted to the fact that, according to a report of the Angolan authorities, at approximately the same time boats of the South African Navy fired missiles at port structures in Namibe.

Government Statement

PM081521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 1986 First Edition p 1

[Soviet Government Statement -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On 5 June this year, unarmed merchant ships of the Soviet Union and Cuba, which were being unloaded in the port of Namibe in Angola, became the targets of a piratic attack. According to a report by the Angolan authorities, the traces of that act of sabotage, as a result of which the Soviet ships were damaged and the Cuban ship sunk, lead to the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The racist South African regime launched an act of terrorism, which may have far-reaching and dangerous consequences.

This sortie, which followed the recent raid on the capitals of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, signals an escalation of Pretoria's aggressive actions. Acts of international terrorism directly aimed against human lives cannot be tolerated by the international community. Those who embark on the path of terrorism, on flouting the generally accepted norms of international law, including the freedom of navigation, should realize where this may lead.

One cannot help seeing that the aggressive policy pursued by RSA vis-a-vis the neighboring African states and other members of the international community heightens international tensions as a whole. Responsibility for this is also shared by those who patronize the RSA, above all the United States.

A good opportunity presents itself to the United States, which vociferously advocates the eradication of international terrorism, to show its worth in action, to contribute to putting an end to terror and violence perpetrated by the RSA. It is absolutely obvious that Pretoria interpreted the veto by the United States and Britain of the draft resolution, which was proposed by the African states to the UN Security Council in connection with the recent South African aggression against the three Frontline States, as direct encouragement to continue this policy.

The Soviet Union most categorically condemns the RSA's actions, which create a threat to the cause of peace and international security and demands that an end be put to them immediately. The RSA bears the responsibility for the act of terrorism in the port of Namibe in Angola. Actions of this kind cannot be left unpunished.

Pretoria 'Responsible'

LD100958 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The Pretoria rulers, in contempt of international law and norms of civilized conduct, do not stop at bandit attacks on neighboring African countries and commit acts of state terrorism, said Vladlen Vasev, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. He was speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow today.

The crimes of the racists have been assessed in a series of latest statements by the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union strongly denounced the aggressor and demanded an end to terror with respect to independent African countries. The statements emphasized that full responsibility for such actions, if they are contineud, would rest with the Pretoria rulers. They are strongly mistaken if they hope that with the help of incessant acts of aggression and violence they will attain their aims -- scare the free countries of Africa, make them give up support for the just cause of the patriots of South Africa, and subordinate the people in those countries to their will.

In this connection, the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. said that the Soviet Union whole-heartedly supported the statement issued in Harare May 20 by foreign ministers of the "Front-Line" States. They have not wavered before the aggressor, Vasev said, they have shown steadfastness and courage, and rallied their ranks even closer.

Demanding the immediate termination of the aggressive policy pursued by the racist regime of South Africa, the Soviet Union believes that it is in the best interest of the peaceful future of this planet to fulfill the demand of the international community on the introduction of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African racist regime in compliance with the charter of the United Nations. As is known, this matter will be discussed by the world conference that will open in Paris next July 16.

We hope, Vasin said, that joint efforts of the countries participating in the conference can secure the adoption of effective decisions on the question of sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa.

Pretoria racists could not have possibly acted in such a challenging manner if they had not enjoyed the patronage of some Western countries, primarily, the United States and Great Britain. By shielding the aggressor, including in the United Nations Security Council, they reveal their real image -- that of accomplices of the apartheid state and enemies of free Africa.

The Soviet Union is steering a constructive course in southern Africa, the Foreign Ministry representatives said. It stands for improving the entire political situation in that region through ensuring the effective security of independent African countries from encroachments made by imperialist and racist forces. The Soviet Union favors an intensified collective search for ways to settle the conflict situation in southern Africa.

The U.S.S.R. is prepared to begin without delay, at one with all those who stand really, not merely in words, for freedom, justice and peace in southern Africa, the drafting of relevant measures, the Foreign Ministry representative said.

Goals 'Thwarted'

MB081259 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Sergeyv Demidov commentary]

[Text] The use of strong-arm tactics is a measure long favored and employed by the Pretoria regime, as seen by the events of 18 May when South African commandos launched raids into the independent and sovereign neighboring states of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Such self-willed destruction has justifiably caused an international uproar.

What is the objective of these outrageous attacks? It is obvious that the South African regime was attempting to feed the hopes of those who wish to intimidate South Africa's independent neighbors into not giving support to the liberation struggle in South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa. In this way, they hope to destroy unity and throw the antiapartheid struggle into disarray. Because of this, the regime wants to destrabilize the southern African region and his resorted to violence.

Despite all this, the intentions of the racist regime have been thwarted. The attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have not intimidated anyone but have achieved the reverse; they have inspired courage and determination to stick to the chosen course.

Following the attacks, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe stated: The racists will not intimidate us. We will continue to offer our support and assistance, through government and diplomatic channels and any other avenues available, with all that is necessary to the struggle for freedom and self-determination as stipulated in the OAU Charter. The Government of Zimbabwe will not close down the ANC office in Harare.

Similar sentiments have been expressed by leaders of other independent southern African countries. At a special meeting of foreign ministers of countries bordering South Africa, the determination of these countries to continue supporting those involved in the struggles in South African and Namibia, a country illegally occupied by Pretoria, was reiterated.

Taking its cue from its ally, the United States, the Pretoria regime would like to interfere with other nations and intimidate them into toeing its line. The regime has chosen the way of violence. It is, however, obvious, following a resolution taken at a meeting of the leaders of independnet Southern African countries, that there will never be anyone in this region who will refuse to support his brothers who are oppressed by the Pretoria regime.

40th ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA MARKED

Ties Satisfactory

LD281235 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Rublevskiy reports:

Soviet-Argentine relations are an excellent example of mutually-beneficial cooperation of countries with different socio-political systems, Jorge Creines, secretary general of the Argentine Peace Council, said.

There are by far more points of contact between our countries now than any time in the past, he told a TASS correspondent in an interview on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Argentina due on June 6. The visit paid to the USSR this year by Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs and religion Dante Mario Caputo is evaluated here as one more step in the effort to develop and deepen bilateral relations on the eve of the visit to Moscow of President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina.

This is an indicator of the good relations based on trade and mutual understanding growing from year to year.

The Argentines point out with gratification the concurrence of the stands of both countries on disarmament issues and on the question of preserving peace and preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, a cut in the military budget, the proposal that a collective security system be created have been welcomed in Argentina. The USSR, on its part, gives support for the "Delhi Six" and the countries favouring together with the Contadora group a political settlement of the conflict in Central America. We are grateful for the support rendered by the USSR at the U.N. and other international organizations for the struggle waged by Argentina for the restoration of her sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), for the dismantling of the NATO military base stationed on it.

Moscow TV Comments

OW071447 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Argentine Republic. Our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. Argentina, one of the largest Latin American countries, has many nutural resources, a developed economy, and considerable influence in the international arena. Repect among peace-ioving forces is commanded by the position of Argentina who jointly with India, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden came out with the well-known initiative for curtailing nuclear arms, stopping all nuclear testing, and preventing the arms race in space. Argentina is taking an active part in the Contadora process to resolve the explosive situation in Central America.

The coming to power in 1983 of Raul Alfonsin's democratic government has put an end to the many years' rule of the military dictatorship which is guilty of series of events that have darkened Argentia's history. Unprecedented repressive campaigns against democratic forces were conducted during the years of the gnerals' rule. Huge material and moral damage caused to the nation during the Malvinas-Falkland crisis is on the conscience of the dictators.

The recent visit to the USSR by Dante, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, was an event in the development of political contacts between the two governments. It also confirmed the frutiful cooperation between our peoples' in trade and economic ties. Argentina sells agricultural produce to our country, and we supply oil drilling, transport, and power generating equipment to them. Large thermoelectric and hydroelectric stations have been built in the distant Latin America country with the aid of Soviet specialists. There is a considerable expansion in scientific and cultural contacts. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin is expected to come to the USSR this year. There is no doubt his visit will contribute to the development of bilateral relations and will become another expression of friendship between our peoples.

Messages Exchanged

LD061944 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The striving for the successful development of Soviet-Argentine relations is expressed in the congratulatory telegrams exchanged by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Argentine in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet telegram pointed out that the Soviet-Argentine relations were an example of allegiance to the ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The telegram said that in the present-day complicated international situation the activization of cooperation of all the countries and peoples in the interests of consolidation of peace, in favour of the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests, the elimination of all the nuclear arsenals and the prevention of the extention of the arms race to space acquired special importance.

The USSR highly appreciates Argentina's contribution to the solution of these fundamental problems of today. The telegram reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union for a further broad cooperation with Argentina for the purpose of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and improving the international situation.

NICARAGUA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FRG HOSTAGES

LD070615 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 7 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua holds the United States fully responsible for the fate of eight West German citizens kidnapped by Somozists 20 days ago. A statement issued by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and circulated in Managua points out that the Reagan administration frustrates the earlier reached agreement on the release of the captives. The current rumors in Washington that the citizens of the FRG have been ostensibly released are false. Innocent people are up to now held captive by U.S. hirelings. The Nicaraguan Government again reaffirmed its determination to guarantee safety during the release of the kidnapped.

Hostilities Suspended

LD090552 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 9 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has ordered its troops not to resume hostilities in the south west of Zelaya Department to facilitate the release of eight West Germans kidnapped by counter-revolutionaries more than twenty days ago.

All responsibility for the fate of the innocent people rested with the Reagan administration which was backing the terrorist acts by its mercenaries, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in Managua after a meeting with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, one of the leaders of the Socialist International, in Nicaragua for talks on the release of the kidnapped.

Despite all efforts by the Nicaraguan Government and representatives of the West German Government, the "contras" refused to set them free. The abducted persons could long be released, had Washington undertaken vigorous actions.

In fact, however, President Reagan was encouraging the bandit act with regard to the West German nationals, Ortega said.

Cease-Fire Extended

LD100621 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 10 -- The Nicaraguan Government has prolonged for another 24 hours the ceasefire order in the south-eastern part of the country where a gang of CIA mercenaries are keeping as hostages eight West German builders.

According to the Ministry of Information of the Republic, this decision was taken at the request of West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt with a view to creating conditions for the release of the hostages.

CHILEAN FPMR URGES MILITARY TO 'JOIN PEOPLE'

PY100136 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The National Executive Board of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has recently released a document addressed to Chilean democrats and patriots. The document particularly refers to the Armed Forces and their responsibility for the current situation. The FPMR document states that members of the Armed Forces are now facing a crucial decision -- to either remain faithful to the tyrant until the end, risking their lives and the existence of the military institutions, or to separate from Pinochet and join the people in their fight to regain liberty.

The document says that the military should reflect on what has occurred in Haiti and the Philippines, adding that there, military personnel who joined the people were received with open arms, while the ones who risked everything for the tyrants until the end were severely punished by the people, as was the case with Duvalier's Tonton Macoutes.

The document, prepared by the FPMR National Executive Board, again urges the Armed Forces members to stop repressing the people, to separate from Pinochet, and to join the democrats. The document adds that members of the Armed Forces will have a place in the ranks of the people and in the FPMR, as occurred with Carabinero Juan Antonio Rios, but only if they act in time. If they continue to repress the people, the document stresses, they will have to bear the consequences of the people's punishment. The tyrants flee and those who remain will have to face the consequences.

The FPMR adds: We urge all our fellow citizens, regardless of their faith or ideology, whether they are civilians or military, to fight for the unity of the people, both in the political and the social fields. The call is to fight earnestly in a constant struggle to recover all the rights of the Chilean people.

CPSU SENDS JUBILEE GREETINGS TO ECUADORAN CP

PM270948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] Central Committee: Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the Ecuadoran Communists in connection with the 60th anniversary of the party's formation.

All along the path it has traveled, the PCE has consistently upheld the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people and the motherland's true sovereignty and independence, and now the Ecuadoran Communists stand in the front ranks of the struggle against domestic and foreign reaction and for democracy and social progress. They are resolutely against the U.S. ruling circles' aggressive and militarist policy aimed at whipping up the arms race and extending it into space, interfering in other states' internal affairs and imposing American diktat on them, and stifling the liberation movement. The PCE is strengthening the bonds of solidarity with socialist Cuba and new Nicaragua and with all peoples defending their freedom and independence and their sacred right to determine their own fate.

We wish the Ecuadoran Communists great successes in the struggle for our common ideals of humanism and social justice.

May CPSU-PCE friendship and cooperation strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee

PAPER REFUTES 'WAGGING TONGUES' OVER CHERNOBYL

PM091625 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Reportage from Pripyat" by TASS correspondents V. Itkin, O. Moskovskiy, and L. Chernenko, especially written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Patrolling the Danger Zone"]

[Text] There are no residents in Pripyat or Chernobyl now, but the cities themselves are still alive. Tractors trundle along their streets, trucks drive through, fire engines stand by the roadside. Traffic controllers wearing respirators stand at crossroads. The militia maintains its combat vigil here.

We have had many occasions to fly into the so-called 30-km zone in helicopters. But this was the first time we had noticed these watch towers, similar to those along the border. They are in fact border watch towers. A border does run through here, and crossing it is strictly forbidden to people and transport not involved in works in the zone. The length of the border around Chernobyl is 107 km. Let us note that many changes have occurred here since the border was erected.

Lietutenant General I.N. Katargin, leader of the Ukrainian SSR MVD operational group and republic deputy minister of internal affairs, pointed out this border on the map and said:

"Now we have opened only three traffic checkpoints instead of the many that existed before. These checkpoints handle the entire human and transportation stream making its way into the zone. A pass control system has been instituted. Only one 'pair of hands' deals with the issue of passes for all purposes. The internal affairs organs have been entrusted with this. The checkpoints are equipped with everything they need. They have dosimetry control, medical services, and decontamination facilities. Not a single 'dirty' vehicle, carrying traces of radiation, can come out of the zone."

We drew attention to the fact that precise order operates at the premises of the Chernobylskiy Rayon Militia Section, which now houses the staff. Someone came in to report and immediately left, to be followed by someone else.

"The jokers among us called the Rayon Internal Affairs Section building where we are working the 'submarine,'" Militia Major General A.M. Ishchenko, chief of staff of the operational group, said. "As you can see, here we do not wear respirators, therefore no one smokes or raises dust, and only those who are needed at the time are to be found in the offices."

Later on, inside the vehicle in which we made our way to one of the militia subunits, Gen Ishchenko told us:

"Now the radiation is under control. The dosimetry operators give us a precise and accurate local picture, telling us where radiation rises or falls. The dangerous dust which attacks the mucous membrane of the breathing organs can penetrate inside the organism. This is why we rigorously ensure that everyone wears respirators. This is very important."

...Militia service in a city without any residents. What does it involve? Colonel General I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, defined it as follows:

"Exactly the same functions. Greater responsibility."

We saw for ourselves the enormous amount of work being done here by staffers of the internal affairs organs. First, for the purpose of effectively managing operations, the Chernobylskiy and Pripyatskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Sections have been combined into one, named the Chernobylsko-Pripyatskiy City Rayon Section. For over a month now it has been headed by A.A. Lebed, deputy chief of the Vinnitsa Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration -- an energetic, determined, and knowledgeable man. The militia, together with subunits of internal troops, carries out patrol duty both along the perimeter of the danger zone and inside the zone.

One remembers the very first days of the Chernobyl disaster, how State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration vehicles escorted buses to apartment blocks, how the militia operatives entered each block and apartment, explaining to people quietly and particularly correctly the need for an emergency evacuation. And now the city and villages are empty. They have been empty for more than a month. And there has been hardly a single case of robbery from the empty apartments. Militiamen only guarded the apartment blocks at the outset. But in Pripyat and Chernobyl the radiation was too high for patrols to be safe. A pressing need emerged for the apartments to be on an alarm system. That was when a subunit arrived from the Kiev security guards department [vnevedomstvennaya okhrana] headed by Colonel D.D. Chaus.

He has a surprisingly kind, open, and prepossessing face. Talking about the work of the communications workers and electricians who are now conducting the most complex work in Pripyat on dozens of projects, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich did not mention that he himself has been in the most dangerous sectors, where the radiation level is still high. Apartments in Pripyat have never been guarded before. It has been necessary to create everything from scratch -- first and foremost a control desk. Apart from the control desk, which they have equipped excellently at the city's communications center, the "Chaus team," as these people are called here, have "revivified" the city communications center. The telephones are working in Pripyat.

"How was the work organized?" I asked Chaus.

"The technology is well known. But the conditions are unusual," Dmitriy Dmitriyevich replied. "According to medical norms each person is allowed to work 4 hours here. Those are the radiological conditions. People are asking to stay on at their projects. We do not guard individual apartments but a whole entrance and the ground floor. This saves resources and speeds things up. There are more than 700 apartment blocks in Pripyat, many stores, savings banks, and other public buildings. And all this has been placed under control and guard.

"Wagging tongues might say that people who like to live off other people's property are wandering around the deserted cities and villages. Yet everything is virtually in place -- money, valuables, and clothing. We can state with responsibility that all the above is sheer fabrication. Some 60 people asked the security guards in Pripyat to open their apartments in order to remove necessary items. The apartments were opened and not a single item had disappeared from them. This is confirmed by A.P. Tkachenko of Apartment 35 at 15, Ulitsa Geroyev Stalingrada; A.F. Marinich of Apartment 159 at 1, Gidorproyektorskaya Ulitsa; M.G. Rudenko of Apartment 20 at 26, Prospekt Stroiteley; and others."

General A.M. Ishchenko cites several cases. A son traveled to meet his mother living in Pripyat. But the mother had been evacuated. The lad entered the apartment. He was tired. He fell asleep. He was discovered by a patrol. Or: Some old men reached their apartments -- nobody knows how. The patrol, of course, discovered them. They started crying: We will not leave, and all the rest -- who will feed the geese and chickens?

At the end of May another two old women were sent to hospital: They were Anastasiya Stepanovna Semenyaka, born in 1901, who lived at apartment 114, 10 Ulitsa Geroyev Stalingrada, and Mariya Ivvanovna Karpenok, born 1912, who lived at apartment 8, 27 Ulitsa Kurchatova. They hid during the mass evacuation. For that reason no one could find them. It was not until 28-29 May that they came out of hiding.

We feel it necessary to describe this incident because there are still a lot of fabrications of all kinds citing witnesses and eye-witnesses. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already written about how trade was organized at Kiev's markets and has reported how matters really stand with the sale of tickets at railroad stations. Today we offer a few words about another fabrication.

We have heard people holding serious dicussions about how round-the-clock trade in vodka has begun in Kiev, how the vodka price has been sharply cut, and how all the drivers working in Chernobyl are especially given Cabernet since, as people are saying yet again, wine and vodka work well against radiation.

Let us hear from General A.I. Ivashchenko:

"People are working in extreme conditions. And those conditions determine their conduct. I have not yet seen one man in the zone who has had a drink, let alone anyone who was drunk. In Kiev and in other cities of the oblast, all liquor is sold according to the same regulations and prices as elsewhere. And, of course, all the talk about the beneficial effect of liquor against radiation is patent nonsense."

Of course, it is difficult to describe all the work now being done by the militia. The Service for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, for example, in the evacuation areas found 312 cattle and 320 pigs and established the names of their actual owners. Some 40 metric tons of ownerless gasoline were registered -- which even in these difficult conditions must be accounted for. The militia has been helping people obtain the one-time grants allocated by the state and nipping in the bud all attempts to exploit the difficulties and grief.

And there is sonething else we would like to talk about in conclusion -- the human kindness which reigns everywhere here. Kindness to one another, to all living things. A dairy calf which had been left in the zone was found by some soldiers. They took it in happily. A puppy was found. And given shelter. A kitten turned up. It was taken in, too. And now they are living alongside people. And they have all been given appropriate nicknames: the calf is Isotope, the puppy is Roentgen, and the cat is called Radiation. And all this is the truth.

VOROBYEV, U.S. DOCTOR HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHERNOBYL

LD061814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 June (TASS) -- Andrey Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, who at the invitation of Robert Gale was present at a meeting which took place in Moscow today between the American doctor and journalists, states in reply to a question as to whether it was not too early to return people to the 30-km zone adjacent to the atomic power station that people are being resettled in those parts of the 30-km zone which have not been contaminated.

Another reason why there are no grounds for speaking about the resettlement of people being premature is that there is no danger of repeated radioactive discharges from the reactor. The geography of the resettlement depends upon strict radioactivity monitoring in the locality.

Dealing with the effectiveness of bone-marrow transplantation as a method of treating radiation sickness, Professor Vorobyev stated: This method of therapy for the irradiated organism is very important in the scientific respect. It cannot, however, be considered to be a panacea for all ills. And it would be all the more crude a deception to believe that transplants of this kind will plan any role in nuclear war. They cannot take place under conditions of war, and there is nothing to hope for here. Banks of frozen bonemarrow have been created, but their role in the treatment of acute radiation sickness for the moment is zero.

At the meeting with journalists, the question was raised whether there was a possibility of cases of cancer in Western Europe as a result of the Chernobyl accident. Gale said in this connection: "Any assessments or predictions in this matter are bound to be extremely inexact. You just have to accept the fact that, at least at this early stage, we cannot assess the situation precisely. The main thing is to keep calm and refrain from making alarming statements."

The journalists asked whether milk is dangerous in connection with the Chernobyl accident. Vorbyev said there were firm recommendations to milk reception points as to what milk -- given a particular dosimetric index -- should be passed for processing and what should be approved for sale. For this purpose, we have not divided the inhabitants into men and women, children and adults: Milk infected with radioactive iodine must not be supplied to human beings.

Regarding a cancer epidemic which allegedly threatens people in connection with the Chernobyl accident, Vorobyev said: I am not inclined to underestimate the danger of what happened but I prefer being a realist, after all. Observations show that irradiation in Kiev was substantially below doses which people receive in computer tomography or x-ray stomach examination. That is why, while it is absolutely necessary to treat the problem seriously, it would not be correct to exaggerate the situation.

At the end of the meeting, Professor Gale said: I liked working with my Soviet colleagues and assisting them. I am hoping for further close cooperation with them for many years to come.

CHERNOBYL NOT TO AFFECT NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

LD092152 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tallinn June 9 TASS -- The Chernobyl accident will not affect the priority pace of development of atomic power industry in the USSR.

According to decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, double atomic electric power plant capacities are to be commissioned in the current five-year period (1986-1990), as compared with the previous five-year period, a TASS correspondent has been told by Aleksander Nekrasov, chief academic secretary of the Scientific Council for Complex Problems of Energetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its plenary meeting ended in the capital of Estonia today.

LIGACHEV SPEAKS AT MEETING ON ALCOHOLISM

LD092224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee of senior party Central Committee workers, chiefs of ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and other public organizations, and mass media workers, at which progress was discussed on implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on strengthening labor discipline and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Reports were heard from Comrade Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; Comrade Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade; and Comrade Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted at the conference that in the localities, work is being actively pursued to carry out the 27th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee decisions on establishing conscious discipline and a sober lifestyle. At the same time, it was pointed out that many ministries and departments, party, soviet and administrative bodies in the localities, content with the first, partial results, had recently slacked off in their work on rooting out drunkenness and strengthening discipline. It was emphasized that the demands made on chiefs and Communists for the immediate observance of Soviet laws should be increased, and more active effort be made in the struggle for conscious discipline and a healthy, sober lifestyle.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and party Central Committee secretary, spoke at the conference. Taking part in the conference's work were Comrade Razumovskiy, CPSU Central Committee secretary; heads of CPSU Central Committee departments, USSR ministers, and state committee chairmen.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINE'S WRITERS CONGRESS

AU091304 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "To Live and To Create for the People -- the Ninth Congress of the Ukraine's Writers Opened in Kiev"]

[Excerpts] The nice and wholesome feeling of participation in a party and nationwide cause is a constant source of inspiration for masters in multinational Soviet literature. They are called upon to depict life truthfully and in a highly artistic way, to participate in shaping the new world's man -- a patriot of his homeland and an internationalist, and to mold society's spiritual world and moral prosperity.

The delegates to the ninth congress of the Ukraine's writers, which opened in Kiev on 5 June, assessed their works from the positions of high exactingness. Well-known writers, poets, playwrights, literary critics, and translators gathered in the Session Hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to sum up the results of the union's activity in the past 5 years, and to trace the ways for further developing Ukrainian Soviet literature. Among the guests there was a delegation from the USSR Writers Union, men of letters from Moscow and fraternal republics, front-ranking production workers, and representatives of creative unions and other public organizations.

Oles Gonchar, author, holder of a Lenin prize, of USSR state prizes, and of the Ukrainian SSR T.G. Shevchenko prize, and member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, opened the congress.

The delegates elected governing bodies of the congress. To applause on the part of the audience, the seats in the presidium were taken by Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.S. Shevchenko. V.A. Ivashko, V.D. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak beside Socialist Labor Hero Ye. A. Isayev, board secretary in the USSR Writers Union; the country's leading men of letters, representatives of the republic's creative union, and of a number of ministries and departments.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with great enthusiasm to the honorary presidium of the congress.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the congress.

P. A. Zagrebely, board first secretary of the Ukraine's Writers Union, delivered a report entitled: "A Perfect Word for a Perfect Society."

A. G. Musiyenko, chairman of the Auditing Commission, made a report on behalf of the commission.

A discussion on the reports has begun.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV SARATOV REMARKS

PM061435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exactingness -- A Reserve for Acceleration"]

[Excerpt] Saratov, 3 May -- Aircraft and motor vehicles, generators and combines, machine tools and tractors -- all sectors of industry use bearings made by Saratov's No 3 State Bearings Plant. It has many achievements to its credit: The plant's output is eagerly purchased by almost 40 countries abroad. But the collective is capable of achieving much more -- the time of change demands different criteria.

This was why it was not reports about successes but concern about how to effect a radical turn for the better that was the main topic of conversations between workers from the bearings plant and M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

V. K. Rudenko, polisher:

"Technological progress in the plant has now captured the imagination of everyone. The workers themselves are attracted by technological progress -- they are fed up with tedious and monotonous labor on old-fashioned equipment. What has been done so far, however, is just the beginning, and a great deal of work still lies ahead. For example, the proportion of manual labor in auxiliary operations is still too high."

Shop foreman A.M. Chistyakov spoke of the new automatic machines made by the plant itself with the participation of designers and workers. By "linking up" automatic machines to robots and other equipment we will succeed in supplying motorists with reliable bearings.

[Unidentified speaker] "And what is being done with low-productivity presses?"

"We are replacing them with rotary lines. We are planning to install another 10 rotors in the current 5-year plan period. This will not, of course, solve the entire problem..."

V.A. Matrosov, chief of the design bureau:

"We are short of highly skilled specialists. Why? Due to lack of proper labor remuneration regulations. Today's designer is not always interested in the end results of his elaborations. And if this were not enough, we have some engineers who have gone to operate machine tools because of low salaries."

Ye. I. Kuzmin, repairman:

"This is what I would like to say -- how much our life and work are still hindered by drunkenness. Something else, too. Just call at our market, there are quite a few parasites there. It must be admitted that we workers ourselves have still not launched a serious struggle against them."

These excerpts from conversations are just a small part of those held at the enterprise's shops Monday. The detailed and eager discussion continued today during M.S. Solomentsev's meeting with the No 3 State Bearings Plant collective.

Addressing those assembled, he said:

It is a pleasure to meet the collective of a plant famous both at home and abroad. I would like to tell you about the topical issues on which the Central Committee and its Politburo are now working, and to consult you on how best to accomplish the tasks set by the party. The politi al course mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress is being translated into the language of practical actions by labor collectives. This is the main point today. We are talking about ensuring that the idea of accelaration, born at the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, materializes in the practice of acceleration.

Having given the credit due to the achievements, the congress spoke frankly about adverse trends in the economy, about omissions and errors. It is understandable that the elimination of many negative phenomena demands time and considerable material resources. Much can be corrected, however, by enhancing organization, discipline, and order. Here is a reserve, and it must be activated as soon as possible.

New tasks cannot be accomplished by old methods. New approaches and new solutions are needed everywhere. Energetic actions are needed. There are already quite a few examples of many collectives effecting a restructuring in the spirit of the congress demands and achieving sound results. There are, however, others who have taken a temporizing stance: Let others blaze the trail, they say, while we wait and see whether it is necessary to make the effort. Such passiveness and lack of initiative must not be tolerated. We do not have the right to allow this to happen. Otherwise, we are wasting time.

Facts indicate that the state of affairs in society is changing for the better. Indicators for the country as a whole, and in Saratov Oblast as well, are higher than last year's. Nevertheless, there is no point in flattering ourselves with what has been achieved, quite a few unresolved questions still remain in the work to boost the economy economy. I believe that you will agree with me: Not resting content with achievements in one of the most important reserves of acceleration. Moreover, these opportunities are not under lock and key in ministerial safes. They are everywhere, and each and every one of us has the key to them.

After recalling the large-scale tasks set by the party congress, M.S. Solomentsev noted that the restructuring of the economy is the most immediate business at present. And it is the business of the whole people, he emphasized.

There are quite a few enterprises in the country, he went on, which have managed to make proper use of the latest achievements of science and advanced equipment and technology, and have produced sound results. As a whole, however, this process is still progressing slowly. Even in the sectors on which the retooling of the entire industry depends.

Your plant is an important link in Soviet machine building. It produces output needed by our national economy and strives to keep in step with scientific and technical progress. It is clear that this does not occur automatically. You have managed to renew more than one-third of fixed production capital during the 5-year plan period. A good start has been made, but this does not mean that you are, so to speak, "on top" of scientific and technical progress. While solving the problems of today, it is necessary to constantly think of the future.

Unfortunately, the inertia of idleness in economic practice is sometimes stronger than the impulses of movement. Some leaders are unwilling to introduce innovations, tackle reconstruction, or take on too much trouble. But that must not be the case. It will not! What is needed is not to succumb to feelings of complacency but to establish an atmosphere of high exactingness. These are the criteria the party uses to evaluate the heights that have been scaled.

It is a matter of honor for every labor collective to march in the vanguard of technological progress. Not to wait for instructions from above but to seek for itself ways to modernize production, to renew output, and to improve its quality.

Success in this work depends largely on the engineering and technical cadres. Having noted this, the speaker emphasized that the use made of their rich creative potential is evidently inadequate. At times, he said, engineers are wasted on petty routine tasks which do not require any specialized knowledge. Meanwhile the real engineering problems are put aside and there is no one to deal with them. It seems that you people of Saratov also have things on which to focus your attention. Are all specialists here, including those at the No 3 State Bearings Plant, employed in the work for which they have been trained? Does their labor yield high returns?

The Central Committee recently examined the question of a fundamental improvement in the utilization of material resources in the current 5-year plan period and through the year 2000. You also have reserves for this purpose. It is noteworthy that in the last 5-year plan period, the increase in the plant's output was secured basically through the introduction of low-waste and energy-saving technologies. This is not bad but, in its turn, it offers evidence of the reserves at your disposal. It is necessary to give greater attention to questions of savings and thrift in Saratov and the oblast. The results of the first 4 months indicate that material resources are still not rationally utilized everywhere.

Thrifty economic management presupposes efficient utilization of production potential. Meanwhile, the return on capital at the plant, and even in the city and the oblast, is low and still falling.

Just have a look at how work time is utilized. Your plant alone annually has more than 500 persons who are guilty of absenteeism. And this at a time when there is a manpower shortage, in conditions when equipment is utilized for virtually a single shift.

The problem of enhancing outpout quality has acquired political overtones in the current circumstances. There is no doubt that extradepartmental state acceptance is called upon to play a greater role. But will it do away with the need for the collective to create a moral atmosphere which rules out the very idea of producing substandard output? Of course not.

No one can remain indifferent toward people who lack initiative, idlers, shoddy workers, and pilferers. There is no place here for the "It has nothing to do with me" attitude. If a comrade in the shop or the team either fails to do something or does it in an unconscientious fashion, he is punishing the entire collective.

A comprehensive quality control system is being introduced at the plant, and it has made it possible to raise to 68 percent the proportion of bearings qualifying for the State Seal of Quality within the total volume of articles subject to certification. But all bearings must be of high quality. All of them! How can it be otherwise?

It is well known that a high-quality article originates in a design idea, at the blueprint stage, in the technological section. The central press recently leveled justified criticism against Saratov Oblast's "Dukhovnitskiy" Sovkhoz for poor harvest yields from irrigated fields. The "Privolzhskgiprovodkhoz" Institute, originator of blueprints for inefficient irrigation units, has made its own "contribution" -- if I may use this expression -- to this state of affairs. It is time to put an end to this reprehensible practice. And it is a matter of honor for all Saratovites to impart to the struggle for quality the acceleration which the Central Committee requires from the collectives.

The congress set the task of switching all links of the national economy to economic methods of leadership and of enhancing their responsibility for end results. This work is spreading along a broad front. The regulation of the activity of associations and enterprises by means of economic normatives offers scope for the collectives' initiative, while, on the other hand, it presupposes the rigorous observance of plan, technological, and labor discipline. It is very important to ensure that a person's labor is strictly commensurate with his earnings. If a person works better, he must also earn more.

Your collective initiated the introduction of team contracts in the oblast's enterprises. The working people themselves have understood that this organization of affairs results in better and more efficient work. Unfortunately, these progressive forms are still making slow headway in the city and the oblast. Even at your own plant about one-half of basic production teams work on financial autonomy principles. This can in no circumstances be described as restructuring.

The speaker went on to mention the need for fuller utilization of the enterprise's potential for the development of the social sphere. Your practice of housing construction by the self-financing method, he said, is praiseworthy. The construction of young people's housing complexes is a promising development. There must be bolder encouragement for the construction of cooperative and private housing. And of course, existing housing must be more carefully utilized.

Let us the frank, M.S. Solomentsev went on: There are quite a few people in our country who have developed parasitical inclinations. Some people stumble repeatedly over a loose step, and start swearing at everyone and everything. The way to tackle this is to pick up a nail and a hammer and repair the fault. Being as concerned for social and state property as for one's own is also a feature of social justice. Nor can there be any other approach in our society.

Taking into account the numerous suggestions by working people, the Central Committee has adopted measures to step up the struggle against unearned income. These measures are actively supported by working people, including those in Saratov. We have set the task of firmly blocking all loopholes for illegal enrichment on the part of those who enjoy easy gains. This will be done even more fruitfully if labor collectives and the entire public join this struggle more actively.

The extirpation of the social evil of drunkenness and alcoholism is directly dependent on the state of discipline and order in production and in the street, on the atmosphere within the family. In their letters to the party Central Committee, Soviet people express thanks for the measures that have been taken. At the same time, they demand that the struggle which has been launched to improve our life and our day-to-day existence is given even greater scope, specificity, and effectiveness; we have felt these setiments here, too, among you.

The working people are justified in criticizing many local organs, enterprises, and organizations for inconsistency in this work. The Central Committee will consistently and rigorously implement the policy it has adopted. We must aim for the total eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism, this harmful phenomenon, from our life.

The role of Communists in the entire complex and multifaceted work to boost organization, order, and discipline is acquiring greater importance than ever before. Particular importance is attached to the party member's personal example. Each and every Communist must measure up to the high demands made by the CPSU Program and Statutes. Concern for the purity of party ranks is a matter for the entire party and its control organs. When pondering the causes of violations of party and state discipline and of the norms of communist morality, one inevitably draws the conclusion that it is necessary to be more resolute in eliminating the conditions conducive to negative phenomena. This was the task set for the party and its control organs by V.I. Lenin. This demand is exceptionally topical today.

In the practice of party control, we encounter, more than anything else, the consequences of mistakes committed in the process of molding the personality. It must be clear to us all that the divergence of word and deed gives rise to the most dangerous variety of spiritual corrosion -- double moral standards.

The truth is a bitter medicine. But only the undisguised truth can shake up the indifferent, put the conceited in their place, and force the idlers to work. The truth, backed by publicity, control, criticism and self-criticism, is today one of the main instruments of struggle for the pure and honest image of the party member.

Everything positive that has been introduced in the practice of supplying information to the working people since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is now being consolidated everywhere. Publicity is the starting point for psychological reorientation. Soviet people want to and must know about the affairs of state and the decisions being made by local party and soviet organs, trade unions, and enterprises adminstrators.

All attempts to avoid a frank conversation with people are being evaluated in an increasingly principled fashion by the party. Some leaders' desire to be bureaucratic, to brush aside pressing problems and difficulties, to protect themselves against criticism, and especially to persecute their critics, is particularly intolerable. Party organizations cannot and must not overlook such breaches of the democratic norms of our life. To assert publicity, criticism, and self-criticism means being more exacting toward each other and more principled in evaluating one's own actions. This means monitoring the collective's work and the work of those entrusted with leading positions. All these are aspects of socialist self-management, and they all enhance working people's activeness and boost our social system's prestige.

The enhanced role of the primary party organization is being felt in all aspects of labor collectives' life. The trade unions, the Komsomol, and the public must play a constantly growing role. It is a direct duty of party and public organizations to display a tactful, individual approach toward every working person and every member of his family.

In conclusion, M.S. Solomentsev dwelt on questions concerning the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is our profound belief that the arms race conveyor must be halted immediately, he stressed. We will act consistently and persistently, in tight formation with our loyal allies -- the peoples of the socialist countries -- in the struggle against the nuclear and any other deadly danger. The whole of peace-loving mankind is with us. Our country's working people always remember that the main condition of success in the struggle for peace is to solve the tasks of improving socialist society.

SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD NEWSMEN

PM091500 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Meeting With Journalists"]

[Excerpt] A meeting was held in the Leningrad House of Journalists yesterday between Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom, and the leaders of the Leningrad organization of the USSR Journalists Union, the mass media and the propaganda of our city and oblast, and central newspaper correspondents.

During the talk, Yu.F. Solovyev dwelt on the main tasks of the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the problems linked with the implementation of the "Intensification 90" program. It was stressed that party organizations' efforts are now focused on stepping up the process of restructuring the work of party, soviet and economic cadres and labor collectives in the spirit of the party congress demands, on eradicating the causes curbing the development of Leningrad's economy, on accelerating the retooling of the industrial enterprises of Leningrad and the oblast, on further intensifying agricultural production, and on improving the services sphere. It was noted that the mass media have an important part to play in accomplishing these tasks. It is necessary to extensively disseminate advanced experience of accelerating scientific and technical progress, making fuller use of existing production potential, observing the optimum schedules for renovating the main technological equipment, and using modern highly productive equipment on a two- and three-shift basis.

The duty of journalists is to vigorously assert the ideals, principles, and values of our society, to direct the full force of their influence toward ensuring that everyone realizes the acuteness and crucial nature of the times we are living through and the switch by each collective and working person to new tasks, to profoundly analyze the trends and phenomena of domestic and international life and economic and social processes, to raise urgent problems that concern people and propose ways of solving them, and to eradicate manifestations of waffling, ostentation, and formalism. There was discussion of improving the role of the press, radio, and TV in strengthening order, organization, and discipline, and stepping up the struggle to ensure unity of word and deed, and to combat waste, losses, and unearned income.

Journalists' collectives are faced with greater tasks in connection with the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Helping party organizations to educate working people -- first and foremost young people -- in the people's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and extensively demonstrating the fervor of socialist competition to greet the glorious jubilee in a worthy manner are questions that must be at the center of attention of each editorial office.

Yu.F. Solovyev answered the journalists' questions.

A.K. Varsobin, chairman of the board of the Leningrad organization of the USSR Journalists Union, talked about the editorial collectives' plans to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

PACE OF SOWING PROGRESS INCREASES AT MID-MAY

PM261522 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Labor To Complete the Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Only a few more days remain in May. Yet it will be these days that will largely decide the fate of the harvest. Agricultural workers must successfully complete the spring sowing season; tend the sowings, which occupy a vast area; and do everything necessary to ensure that the agro-industrial complex can gratify the country with high yields of grain and other agricultural products.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration spring crops had been sown on 94.8 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises by 19 May. This represents 66 percent of the plan. The sown area increased by more than 17.6 million hectares during the past week. The main front of the sowing campaign has moved on to eastern regions where sowing of the main food crop, spring wheat, is under way. Nature gives agricultural workers in the Transurals, Siberia, and north Kazakhstan very little time to grow a harvest. This year there may be even less time. Cold weather and rain have delayed field work and set back the season during which this work can be carried out to maximum advantage. This is why the last 10-day period of May, which we have entered, must become a period of shock labor in the sowing campaign to ensure that sowing is completed on all farms. Machine operators are called upon to display special skill and proficiency to gain time and ensure that the seeds are placed in the ground without fail. In Altay Kray almost 1.5 million hectares have been sown, in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Chita Oblast more than 500,000 hectares, and in the Buryat ASSR 330,000 hectares.

In the RSFSR as a whole, spring crops had been sown on a total of 50.3 million hectares by 19 May. This represents more than 65 percent of the plan. Additionally, part of the winter crop and perennial grass sowings damaged during the winter have been resown with barley, wheat, corn, and other crops. Despite the warm, sunny weather in the country's European part, many farms in the republic's northern and northwest economic regions are lagging behind in sowing. Complaints about chemical industry enterprises; delays in delivering fertilizers to be introduced into the ground together with the seeds have been received from Siberian kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Furthermore, the fertilizers frequently arrive in a caked state, unfit for use.

The mass sowing season has begun in the Kazakh virgin lands. Four thousand teams have launched a competition for a high pace and excellent quality of field work. It has already yielded its first results. Spring crops have been sown on 9.6 million hectares in the republic, or one-third of the plan. Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and Kustanay Oblasts' machine operators are working very hard. Intensive techniques are being applied on a substantial area in these oblasts this year. This will not only make it possible to match the yields of leading collectives but also to sharply increase the production of strong and hard wheat varieties. With a view to accelerating sowing, the large-group method is being used on most farms and night shifts and efficient servicing of the machinery have been organized. At the same time, at a number of places part of the machine and tractor pool is still not being used and there are difficulties in manning the seed drills with machine operators. It is important to complete the sowing season within the shortest possible time everywhere, eliminating shortcomings as we go along.

Large amounts of work have to be carried out within the remaining spring days, and not just in the cereal fields. A number of other crops are yet to be sown. It has already been noted that sowing of buckwheat is proceeding extremely slowly. Buckwheat occupies only 534,000 hectares, or 35 percent of the plan.

The following oblasts which specialize in the production of buckwheat continue to lag behind: Orel Oblast -- 6 percent of the plan sown; Tula -- 10 percent; Gorkiy -- 11 percent; and Kuybyshev -- 18 percent. But good examples also exist. Belorussian farms are increasing the sowing of buckwheat compated to last year and have set up special links that use intensive techniques. As for other great crops, attention must be drawn to millet, which so far occupies 1.1 million hectares, or 45 percent of the plan. In the Volga Region only one-third of the area allocated to this crop has been sown and in the Urals, only one-fourth. Work has not yet been completed in the irrigation zone where rice occupies 484,000 hectares, or 77 percent of the plan.

With a view to enhancing the quality of feed for livestock, farm and agro-industrial association leaders are called upon to pay special attention to the cultivation of pulses and other crops rich in protein. In a number of places the sowing of peas, peavine, vetch, beans, rape, perko, sunflower, and perennial noncover grasses has still not been completed. Soybeans occupy 176,000 hectares, or just under one-fourth of the plan. The first thousands of hectares of soybeans have been sown in Amur Oblast. In Maritime Kray where soybeans are to be grown on 100,000 hectares, industrial techniques are being introduced for the first time. The area allocated to this valuable crop in Azerbaijan has been increased by 50 percent. Work on the soybean fields in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Region must be speeded up.

The vegetable conveyer is gathering momentum. Spring cabbage, radishes, and greens have been dispateched to cities and industrial centers form Azerbaijan and Central Asia, while in many regions sowing work still continues. In the RSFSR, for instance, vegetable crops occupy 338,000 hectares. This represents 65 percent of the plan. Potatoes are to be planted on a further 600,000 hectares in the republic. It is especially necessary to accelerate this work on farms in Smolensk and Yaroslavl Oblasts. Feed crops occupy almost 20 million hectares in the country.

The sowing campaign is drawing to a close on grain corn, sunflower, sugar beet, and cotton plantations. Shoots have appeared and continue to progess.

CONTROL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS INSTITUTE LEADERS

PM151631 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of Communist Leaders of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has investigated a letter received from the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture [VIESKH] about the unfavorable state of affairs at that scientific establishment has adopted a corresponding decision on the results of the investigation. It points out that institute director V. Syrovatka and his deputies Ye. Klychev and A. Lyamtsov -- all CPSU members -- have resigned themselves to serious shortcomings in the activities of the VIESKH and direct work of this large scientific collective in a superficial manner, without proper responsibility for the entrusted task.

The institute's leaders have failed to take a clear, consistent stand on implementing the policy ofenhancing the efficiency of agricultural science and strengthening its link with production. The necessary reorganization of the institute's work is not being carried out in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions, the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and the new tasks set for scientific research establishments by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The decision emphasizes that the VIESKH, being the leading academy scientific center in the sector, has failed to take the leading role in resolving fundamental problems and shaping technical policy in the sphere of the electrification of the countryside and has a little influence on increasing labor productivity and other technical and economic indicators in agricultural production. Efficient use is not being made of the scientific potential created at the institute. A considerable proportion of the funds are dissipated and channeled into solving petty, individual tasks and questions that are not directly connected with problems of electrification and that, moreover, largely duplicate research being conducted by other institutes.

For this reason there has been a serious lag in conducting research into forecasting the further development of power generation for the country's agro-industrial complex and into creating the necessary scientific groundwork in promising directions of electrification. Research is being carried out extremely slowly in the sphere of new electrical techniques for increasing the yields of agricultural crops and the productivity of animals, as well as the use of solar, wind, biogenic, and other kinds of energy in production and in domestic life. As a rule, the research conducted by the institute is not of a systematic nature and lacks a profound scientific elaboration of questions.

The institute's workers are overloaded with drawing up various kinds of normative documents, procedures, and recommendations. Of the 112 developments completed during 1981-1985 only 45 contain specific decisions, while the majority of them make just individual improvements to the existing system of machines; some are not used at all. The economic efficiency of the institute's work is extremely low.

Serious shortcomings occur in the planning and organization of scientific research, as a result of which a comprehensive approach to solving problems of further increasing electricity consumption in agriculture and reducing the energy-intensiveness of the products being produced is not ensured. Targets are frequently included in plans without adequate technical and economic grounds or forecasting of the expected results, which in a number of cases leads to excessive expenditure. A principled assessment is not always made of the standard of research, and the accountability and responsibility of executors for the quality of developments have been depreciated. Individual subjects are determined not so much by the requirements of practice as by the potential of the institute's laboratories themselves.

Work on introducing the results is carried out unsatisfactorily; only one in six scientific and technical developments is used.

There are serious ommissions in work with cadres, particularly in the training of young scientific specialists. Of the 73 people who completed postgraduate studies at the VIESKH during 1981-1985 only 9 defended dissertations. There is a high turnover among scientific staffers, and the number of workers with a degree is falling.

The role of the scientific council and of public organizations in the leadership of the institute has been depreciated, bureaucratic administration prevails, and mutual exactingness and demandingness and businesslike criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings are not maintained.

In a number of instances institute director V. Syrovatka has committed misdemeanors incompatible with the ethics of a leader and Communist.

The party bureau does not make a principled assessment of serious shortcomings in the institute's work and is weak at monitoring the management's activity and calling communist leaders to account for the assigned task.

The decision also points out that the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Presidium does not delve deeply into the institute's activity, give it the necessary assistance in developing the science-and-production base and reinforcing it with cadres, or display exactingness toward leaders and the scientific council for the results of work.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee reprimanded institute director V. Syrovatka, member of the CPSU, for serious shortcomings in leadership of the institute, for the low level of the quality and efficiency of scientific developments, and for immodesty shown in resolving personal questions. Ye. Klychev and A. Lyamtsov, deputy directors of the VIESKH, were severely reprimanded for unsatisfactory organization, low scientific and technical standards in many developments being carried out, laggardness in research into problems of the electrification of agriculture, and poor control over the introduction of the results into production.

The attention of M. Grishin, secretary of the institute party bureau, was drawn to the party organization's poor control over the management's activity and to insufficient exactingness toward communist leaders for the reorganization of the collective's work in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions and the tasks set for agricultural science by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee took note of the statement by V. Kubyshev, vice president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and V. Dubovik, deputy chief of a department of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, that the academy presidium and the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee will draw proper conclusions from the discussion of this question at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and take measures to eliminate the shortcomings, to give the VIESKH the necessary assistance in reorganizing its work, and to make fuller and more efficient use of the scientific potential created at the institute.

EXCESS MOISTURE HINDERS SOWING IN EASTERN RAYONS

LD280339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Data has been received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of field work. In the past week, the pace of work has turned out to be somewhat higher than specialists were forecasting. Sowing is now largely in progress in the eastern rayons; complicated conditions have arisen for it there, mainly because of an excess of moisture. Nevertheless, mechanizers have been able to carry out the work fairly quickly. As a whole, in West Siberia, for example, grain crops have now been sown on 57 percent of the land. In the RSFSR, approximately one-sixth of the spring crop fields remain to be sown.

PROGRESS IN MAIN FIELD WORK REPORTED

LD291019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of the country's main field work. As of 25 May, a sixth of the area on farms had yet to be sown with various spring crops. The fact that crops were sown on 23.5 million hectares in the past week is evidence of the high rates of work in spite of the fairly complex conditions for operating machinery in Siberia and Kazakhstan, where there continues to be abundant rain. At the same time as spring wheat is being sown, millet, buckwheat, and potatoes are also being planted in the fields. In the Far East, the machinery is concentrated on the rice fields at the moment, as well as on fields where soya is cultivated. Soya has yet to be planted on over half the area in this zone. Grain crops are now in bloom in Central Asian republics, and harvesting machinery is being used on individual winter crop fields.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 31 MAY SPACEWALK

LD311404 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reporting from the Mission Control Center:

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov, dubbed space "construction and assembly workers", today made another walk in space, their eighth.

The hatch opened at 8.57 a.m. the cosmonauts began to fulfil the program.

Just like during the previous sessions of the extravehicular activity a lattice and pin frame was unfolded. With its help the cosmonauts were to "build" a tower resembling an oil derrick. Instruments are mounted on the platform atop the structure.

They are the "fon" wide-band instruments for measuring the density of the atmosphere and the onboard seismic unit to monitor the vibrations of the frame -- the data from the latter are needed to forecast the "behavior" of large-sized constructions and to estimate their strength.

The "dress rehearsal" three days ago made things much easier for the crew. The cosmonauts worked efficiently and confidently. The experience of space assembly operations made itself felt.

A television camera was switched on and a huge screen in the Mission Control room showed how Vladimir Solovyov began to unfold the frame.

The tower was getting longer and longer until its finally became twelve meters long. The first phase of the operation was over.

The cosmonauts folded the frame back in order to begin a new phase of work under the program. The instruments remained on the platform. They already provided experts with important data.

For the first time an onboard optical communication system, employing a low-power laser, was used to relay the data to the station from outside.

Then the cosmonauts began a new phase of work -- the welding of elements of the frame's structure. They employed versatile hand tools for the purpose. Their portable electronic-beam welding unit had been tested by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Svetlana Savitskaya. The results of the experiments are of vital importance. By welding such lattice and pin frames, space assembly and construction workers are to assemble large structures in the orbit.

The cosmonauts mounted a micro-unit for deformations testing on the outside surface of the station to test different materials for strength. The unit will strain samples made of an aluminium and magnesium alloy. Experts in materials need the test date to forecast the performance of materials of which large-sized structures will be made.

Specialists were pleased with the work of the crew -- there were no mistakes.

Having carried out the planned operations in full volume the crew commander and the flight engineer returned to the station. They had stayed in space for five hours.

For the first time in the history of manned flights Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev made eight space walks, working on the surface of the station for a total of 31 hours 40 minutes.

Cosmonauts Kizim and Sōlovev are in good health and feeling fine.

The program of the extra-vehicular activity was carried through. One more step was made toward building complex constructions and structures on the near-earth orbit, and hence, one more step toward multi-purpose orbital complexes.

Completion of Tasks Reported

LD311114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 May 86

[Report by station correspondents Petr Pelekhov and Nikolay Neych from Mission Control Center]

[Text] At this moment, cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are working in open space some 300 km above our planet. Their 4th hour outside the Salyut-7 station has begun. Mission Control Center is on the line to our studio. Here with a report on the events in orbit are our correspondents Petr Pelekhov and Nikolay Neych:

[Neych] It is not, of course, for the sake of setting a record, but for the sake of the task in hand, that the cosmonauts have gone out into a space inhospitable to man from earth; yet I cannot fail to note that no one has ever done this longer or more often than Kizim and Solovev. Here in the comfortable studio, it is not easy to imagine what it is like for them up there: a temperature, from the direct, relentless rays of the sun, up to 100 degrees, and up to minus 150 in space. Never mind -- they are working. I will ask Petr Pelekhov to tell us what they have so far succeeded in carrying out, of the things that have been planned.

[Pelkehov] Succeeded is hardly the word: It has all been done, what was planned. Now we have an interval between communication sessions; the complex is over Argentina and it can be said with confidence that now -- at this time -- the main experiment with the oepning out of the frame with its instruments which assess the fluctuations, and the frame of the complex, that experiment has been carried out. Actually it is continuing; earth has already received the first portion of information -- telemetric information -- well, and now the second experiment is underway: the cosmonauts are working with the electronic ray gun, welding what are actually pieces of the frame, units of the frame, though naturally they are separate -- just to see how it goes. You know, I have heard this phrase being used, that if you think of science, then what they are doing now in orbit is pure 'strength of materials' [soprotivleniye materialov]. Well, judge for yourself: On the one hand, the assessment of various vibrations, various bends and so on, of this lattice frame, on its hinges -- it is a fairly sturdy construction, as Vladimir Solovev said in the last communication session. In addition, as soon as the frame is dismantled, in its place there will be a little instrument called a microdeformator, which will then operate permanently there in space with samples which it will stretch, squeeze, and so on; in other words it will test the properties of the metal, its strength characteristics. And via the cable laid across the surface-- that was done during the previous space walk -- all this will be transmitted to the station, and then to earth. What we are really doing now is rehearsing the rudiments of future construction in space. We are mastering it.

Our specialists are making a serious start with this, as it were. I have talked here with many of those who are mounting these experiments and they say quite definitely that these are the first steps towards that future in which there will be extended constructions in space, when space will be inhabited permanently, and not occasionally, as now.

On the other hand, in general, it has been a difficult day. On one of the orbits Mission Control Center got very worried because they just could not get the frame to unfold. They were struggling with it -- then all was well, it opened out quite confidently. Well, that too is experience. Since there was something awkward there, something sticking, no doubt changes will be made. As for the cosmonauts themselves, they are full of optimism. Kizim even had a go at climbing the frame like a step ladder. It is ok, he says: It is rocking, but it is holding firm. Well, so much for the communicaiton session, and our report on what has been done in the second part of the experiment.

[Neych] That is it then. Thank you.

TASS Reports on Experiments

LD061324 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Having completed the final operations after their two walks in outer space, Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continued scientific and technological studies and experiments aboard the "Salyut-7" orbital station.

The crew carried out extensive geophysical studies, which included visual observation, photography and spectrometry of the earth's surface, studies of the atmospheric structure and determination of the optical characteristics of the atmosphere.

Experiments were carried out with instruments mounted on the surface of the station to determine the effects of open space on samples of cyclically loaded structural materials.

Experiments have begun with lettuce seeds in the "biogravistat" unit to study the effect of artificial gravity on the development of higher plants.

The cosmonauts have prepared for operation equipment to measure flows of high-energy electrons and positrons to analyze the generation of the particles in near-earth outer space.

Another series of geophysical studies will be carried out today. The density of aerosol layers of space origin in the earth atmosphere will be measured as one of the experiments under that programme.

Crew reports and telemetry information indicate that the mission of the Salyut-7-Soyuz T-15--Cosmos-1686 complex is proceeding normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

'COSMOS' SERIES SATELLITES LAUNCHED

LD061320 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Eight artificial earth satellites were put into orbit by one booster rocket in the Soviet Union today. These are "Cosmos-1748", "Cosmos-1750", "Cosmos-1751", "Cosmos-1752", "Cosmos-1753", "Cosmos-1754", and "Cosmos-1755".

The satellites carry scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

All the eight satellites move on orbits close to pre-set ones with the initial parametres:

Period of revolution -- 113.1 minutes,
Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 1,506 kilometres,
Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 1,444 kilometres,
Inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees

The equipment on board the satellites is functioning normally.

'Cosmos-1756' Launched

LD061526 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The artificial earth's satellite "Cosmos-1756," the next in turn, was launched today in the USSR. Scientific instruments intended for the continuation of space exploration are installed on board the satellite.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres:

--the initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes
--the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 368 km;
--the minimal distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 182 km;
--the inclination of the orbit -- 64.9 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE TELEVISION LINK -- Sovetskiy Rayon, Kirghizia, can now receive central television in color. A powerful relay station and a transmitting station linked to the space systems Moskva and Ekran have begun work here. Over 99 percent of the Kirghizia population now possess television sets. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT Apr 86 LD]